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PROF. CHARLES A. KOFOID AND
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A CATALOGUE
OF THE
BIRDS OF SIND, CUTCH, KA'THIA'WA'R, NORTH
GUJARA'T, AND MOUNT ABOO,

INCLUDING
EVERY SPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THAT
TRACT OF COUNTRY UP TO DATE,
WITH
REFERENCES SHOWING WHERE EACH SPECIES IS DESCRIBED,*
AND LOCALITY MARKING ITS DISTRIBUTION SO FAR AS
IS KNOWN AT PRESENT IN THE TRACT OF COUNTRY
TO WHICH THE CATALOGUE REFERS.

By Capt. E. A. BUTLER, H. M.'s 83rd Regiment.

If gentlemen interested in the subject of Ornithology will only take this list with them out into the districts and forward notes from time to time to Mr Hume (Simla), or myself, of any species they may obtain in that part of the country not included in the catalogue or any species included in the list, but not hitherto recorded from the locality they may find it in, they will doubtless be able hereafter to supply many of the omissions of this necessarily imperfect list.

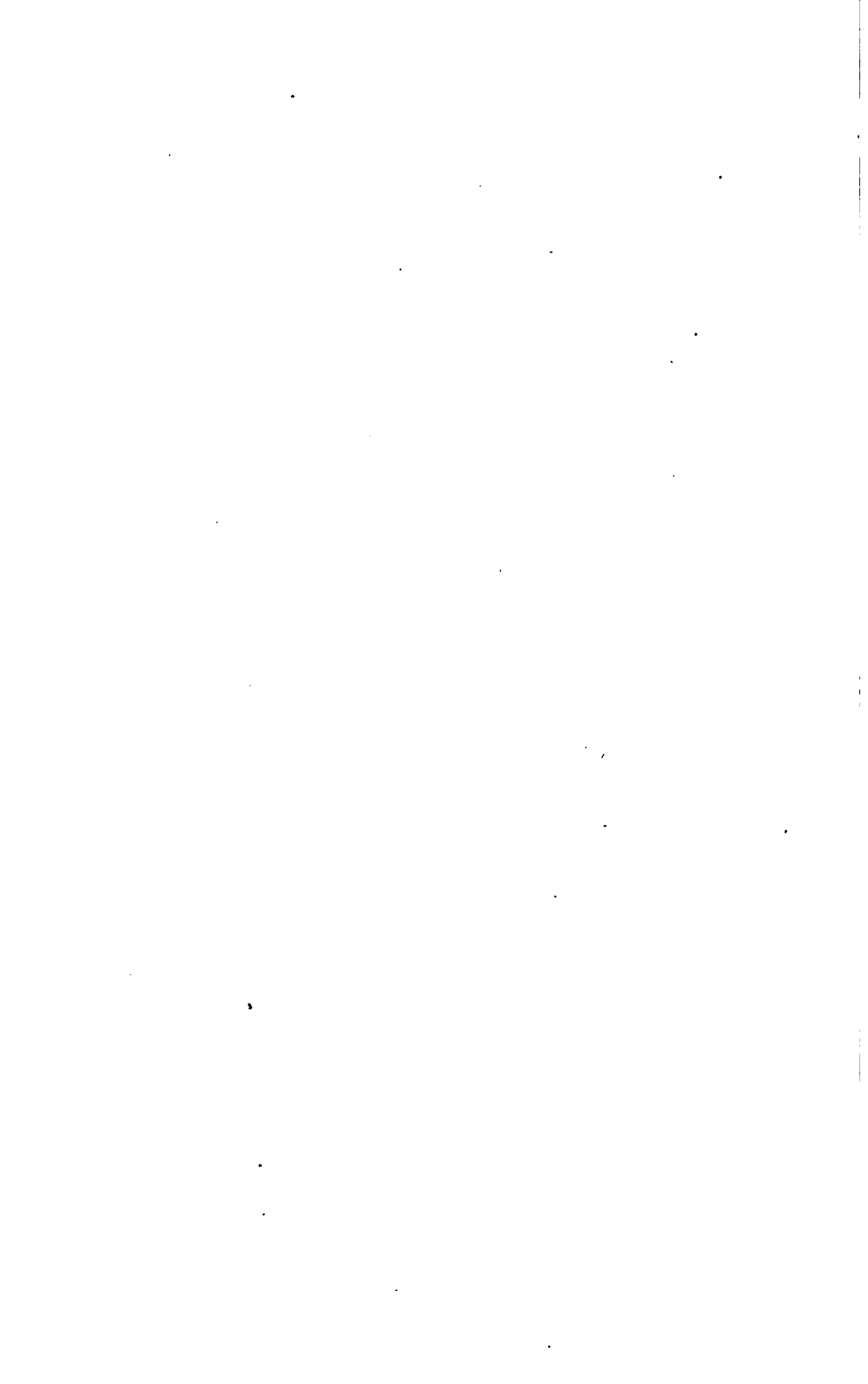
N.B.—The skin of any bird roughly stripped off and dried in the sun is sufficient to enable it to be identified; but it should have a ticket attached to the leg mentioning "Locality, Date, Collector's name, &c." and, of course, if dressed with arsenical soap so much the better.

* These references have been confined as much as possible to Jerdon's Birds of India, Mr. Hume's Raptores and Stray Feathers, works which all who take an interest in the subject should be in possession of. A new edition of Jerdon has just been published, price Rs. 30, unbound.

Contributed to the Bombay Gazetteer.

B o m b a y :
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1879.



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INTRODUCTION.

The following pages containing a complete list of the birds known to occur in Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo, up to date, were contributed to "The Bombay Gazetteer" at the request of the compiler, whom I must take this opportunity of thanking for the compliment he has paid me in selecting me to undertake so important a task.

I had two objects in view in publishing this paper, first, to supply a list of all the birds known to exist in that part of the country; secondly, by pointing out what is already known, to try and induce those who take an interest in ornithology, to publish in "Stray Feathers" from time to time, hereafter, records of any species they may observe or hear of in that region, which are not included in the present list.

In compiling the catalogue I have borrowed liberally from the following papers,* and to the authors of these I am greatly indebted for the information and assistance I have derived.

With these publications, and Mr. Hume's much esteemed new Hand List of the Birds of India before me, and my own experience after collecting extensively in Sind, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo for over five years, I have found it an easier task to prepare this list than I expected, and if it only carries out the principal object for which it was intended, namely, of bringing to light hereafter additional species and further information, I shall consider that my time and labours have not been wasted.

I feel confident that further research and observation will prove, that many of the species extend their range farther than is at present known, *e. g.*, many of the Gujarát birds are not known at present to occur in Sind, although they might reasonably be expected to occur there and *vice versa*; again, several species not yet recorded from Cutch and Káthiáwár will probably be found to occur there also, &c. &c. Again, some of the species entered as migratory may prove to be permanent residents in some parts of the region; but to the best of my belief everything that I have recorded is accurate so far as is known up to date.

E. A. B.

Belgaum, 30th June 1879.

* Contributions to the ornithology of India "S. F." I, 44, 91 *et seq.*; and *Resumé* of recent additions to the Sind avifauna; "S. F." V, 328, by A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., additions to the Sind avifauna; "S. F." 245, by W. T. Blanford, Esq.; further additions to the Sind avifauna "S. F." VII, 108, by Mr. J. Murray. Notes on Sind birds "S. F." VII, 502, by S. Doig, Esq., and my own papers on the birds of Sind, Gujarát and Mount Aboo; "S. F." III, 437 *et seq.*; V, 207 *et seq.*; VII, 173 *et seq.*

NOTE.

The Orders, Families, Genera, and Species are arranged after Dr. Jerdon's work and Mr. Hume's new Catalogue of the Birds of India, published in "Stray Feathers,"* Vol. VIII, page 73 *et seq.* and corrected up to 1st March 1879.

Species of which the occurrence is doubtful are printed in red ink.

ABBREVIATIONS.

"S. F." signifies "Stray Feathers."*

"J. A. S. B." signifies Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Descr. signifies Description.

Loc. signifies Locality in the district dealt with from which the species has been recorded.

* A Journal of Indian Ornithology, edited by Allan Hume and commenced in 1873. Seven volumes are now complete.

ORDER I.—RAPTORES (BIRDS OF PREY).

FAM.—VULTURIDÆ (VULTURES).

SUB-FAM.—VULTURINÆ (TRUE VULTURES).

1. *Vultur monachus* (*Lin.*) The Great Brown or Cinereous Vulture.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 1, and "S. F." VII, 321.

Loc. Gujarát and Sind. Only occurs in the cold weather. Rare.

2. *Otogyps calvus* (*Scop.*) The Black Vulture.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 8.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

- 3 bis.—*Gyps fulvescens* (*Hume.*) The Bay Vulture.—Descr. Hume's Raptores, 19; *vide* also "S. F." I, 148, and VII, 322.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

- 4 bis.—*Gyps pallescens* (*Hume.*) The Long-billed Brown Vulture.—Descr. Hume's Raptores, 24, and "S. F." I, 150, and VII, 325.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

5. *Pseudogyps bengalensis* (*Gmel.*) The White-backed Vulture.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 26.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

SUB-FAM.—NEOPHRONINÆ (Scavengers).

6. *Neophron ginginianus* (*Daud.*) The White or Indian Scavenger Vulture.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 31; also *vide* "S. F." I, 150.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Very common.

SUB-FAM.—GYPAËTINÆ (Bearded Vultures).

7. *Gypaëtus barbatus* (*Lin.*) The Lammergeyer.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 35.

Loc. The hills of North Sind. Probably a permanent resident. Not common.

FAM.—FALCONIDÆ (Falcons).

SUB-FAM.—FALCONINÆ (True Falcons).

8. *Falco peregrinus* (*Lin.*) The Peregrine Falcon.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 49.

Loc. Sind and Gujarát. Occurs only in the cold weather. Not common.

9. *Falco peregrinator* (*Sund.*) The Shaheen Falcon.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 55; also *vide* "S. F." III, 197, and V, 500.

Loc. Mount Aboo? Rare.

* The only specimen procured was unfortunately lost in the Post Office, and I am of opinion now that the bird was *Falco babylonicus*.—E. A. B.

10. *Falco sacer* (Gmel.) The Saker Falcon.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's *Raptores*, 62; also *vide* "S. F." I, 152.
Loc. Sind. Rare. Cold weather visitant only.

11. *Falco jugger* (Gray). The Laggar Falcon.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's *Raptores*, 70.
Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common.

12. *Falco babylonicus* (Gurney.) The Red-cap Falcon.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's *Raptores*, 82 *et seq.*; "S. F." V, 140, and VII, 329.
Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon.

- 12 bis.—*Falco barbarus* (Lin.) The Barbary Falcon.—Descr. "S. F." I, 19 *et seq.*; also *vide* "S. F." IV, 118; V, 140, and VII, 174.
Loc. Cutch and Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not very uncommon.

13. *Falco subbuteo* (Lin.) The European Hobby.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's *Raptores*, 85.
Loc. Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Not very uncommon.

15. *Falco aesalon* (Tunst.) The Merlin.—Descr. Jerdon, I; *Raptores*, 89.
Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Rare.

16. *Falco chiquera* (*Daud.*) The Turumpti or Redheaded Merlin.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 91.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

17. *Cerchneis tinnunculus* (*Lin.*) The Kestrel.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 96.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common.

SUB-FAM.—ACCIPITRINÆ (Hawks.)

23. *Astur badius* (*Gmel.*) The Shikra or Indian Sparrow Hawk.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 117.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, as a rule; but in some parts on locally distributed.

24. *Accipiter nisus* (*Lin.*) The European Sparrow Hawk.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 124.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

25. *Accipiter virgatus* (*Reinw.*) The Besra Sparrow Hawk.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 132, and "S. F." II, 141.

Loc. Cutch and the neighbourhood of Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Very uncommon.

SUB-FAM.—AQUILINÆ (Eagles.)

26. *Aquila chrysaetos* (*Lie*) The Golden Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 139; also *vide* "S. F." I, 157.

Loc. Supposed to occur sparingly on the hills separating Sind from Baluchistán.

27. *Aquila mogilnik* (*S. G. Gmel.*) The Imperial Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 142, and "S. F." I, 290, 325, and VII, 335.
Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon.
28. *Aquila clanga* (*Pall.*) The Spotted Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 162; also "S. F." I, 328; III, 25, 304 *et seq.*; and IV, 268, 271.
Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát. Not uncommon, but confined, as a rule, to tanks, jheels, and canals.
29. *Aquila vindhiana* (*Frankl.*) The Indian Tawny Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 178, and "S. F." I, 463
Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.
31. *Hieraëtus pennatus* (*Gmel.*) The Booted Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 182.
Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not common.
33. *Nisaëtus fasciatus* (*Vieill.*) Bonelli's Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 189.
Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not common.
35. *Limnaëtus cirrhatus* (*Gmel.*) The Crested Hawk Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 206, and "S. F." IV, 356.
Loc. Mount Aboo. Rare.

38. *Circaëtus gallicus* (*Gmel.*) The Common Serpent Eagle.—
Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 217.

Loc. Sind, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Rare in Sind, not uncommon in the other districts.

39. *Spilornis cheela* (*Lath.*) The Crested Serpent Eagle.—
Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 222, and "S. F." I, 306.

Loc. Sind. Rare.

40. *Pandion haliaëtus* (*Lin.*) The Osprey.—Descr. Jerdon, I;
Hume's Raptores, 234.

Loc. Sind and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Rare in Gujarát.
Not uncommon in Sind.

42. *Haliaëtus leucoryphus* (*Pall.*) The Indian Ring-tail or Fishing
Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 242.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident.
Not uncommon wherever there is water.

- 42 bis.—*Haliaëtus albicilla* (*Lin.*) The European White-tailed
Sea Eagle.—Descr. Hume's Raptores, 257; Morris's British
Birds, I, 17, and "S. F." I, 159; VII, 341 and 467.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon along the
Indus.

SUB-FAM.—BUTEONINÆ (Buzzards.)

45. *Buteo ferox* (*S. G. Gmel.*) The Long-legged Buzzard.—Descr.
Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 274; also "S. F." IV, 362
et seq.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát. Cold weather visitant.
Common.

48. *Butastur teesa* (*Frankl.*) The White-eyed Buzzard.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 286.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

51. *Circus macrurus* (*S. G. Gmel.*) The Pale Harrier.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 298, and "S. F." I, 160, 418.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common.

52. *Circus cineraceus* (*Mont.*) Montague's Harrier.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and Hume's Raptores, 303; also *vide* "S. F." I, 418, and VII, 508.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Scarce.

54. *Circus æruginosus* (*Lin.*) The Marsh Harrier.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 314.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant, but it is possible that a few remain in parts of the country to breed. Common throughout the region mentioned, except Aboo, where it occurs only as a straggler.

SUB-FAM.—MILVINÆ (Kites.)

55. *Haliastur indus* (*Bodd.*) The Maroon-backed or Brahminy Kite.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 316, and "S. F." VII, 251.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, wherever there is water. Rare at Aboo and in the drier portions of the region.

56. *Milvus govinda* (*Sykes.*) The Common Pariah Kite.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 320; "S. F." III, 35 and 229.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát. Permanent resident. Abundant everywhere.

- 56 bis.—*Milvus melanotis* (*Tem. & Sch.*) The Large Pariah Kite.—Descr. Hume's Raptores, 326; *vide* also "S. F." I, 35, 229 and 275.

Loc. Upper Sind. Not common.

57. *Pernis ptilorhynchus* (*Tem.*) The Crested Honey Buzzard.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 330; *vide* also "S. F." III, 364.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Occurs only as a straggler. Rare.

59. *Elanus coerules* (*Desf.*) The Black-winged Kite.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 338.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Occurs sparingly throughout the region.

FAM.—STRIGIDÆ (Owls).

SUB-FAM.—STRIGINÆ (Owls.)

60. *Strix javanica* (*Gmel.*) The Indian Screech Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 342, and "S. F." I, 163; III, 332 and VII, 253.

Loc. Sind, Gujarát. Permanent resident. Not very common.

SUB-FAM.—SYRNIINÆ (Hooting Owls.)

65. *Syrnium ocellatum* (*Less.*) The Mottled Wood Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 353.

Loc. Gujarát. Permanent resident (I believe). Not uncommon.

SUB-FAM.—ASIONINÆ (Eared Owls.)

67. *Asio otus* (*Lin.*) The Long-eared Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 361; also *vide* "S. F." IV, 127, and VII, 503.

Loc. Cutch and Sind. Seasonal visitant. Not common.

68. *Asio accipitrinus* (*Pall.*) The Short-eared Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's *Raptores*, 364.

Loc. Gujarát, Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common in parts of Gujarát, somewhat scarce in Sind.

SUB-FAM.—BUBONINÆ (Eagle and Scop's Owls.)

69. *Bubo bengalensis* (*Frankl.*) The Rock-horned Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's *Raptores*, 366.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Uncommon in Sind, tolerably plentiful in the other districts.

70. *Bubo coromandus* (*Lath.*) The Dusky-horned Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's *Raptores*, 371.

Loc. Sind, Gujarát Permanent resident. Common.

72. *Ketupa ceylonensis* (*Gmel.*) The Brown Fish Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I; Hume's *Raptores*, 379; *vide* also "S. F." I, 431, and III, 198.

Loc. Sind. Rare.

74. *Scops pennatus* (*Hodgs.*) The Indian Scops Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I; also *vide* Hume's *Raptores*, 386, and "S. F." II, 491; III, 38 and 388; VI, 34, and VII, 180.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Rare.

- 74 sept.—*Scops brucei* (*Hume.*) Bruce's Scops Owl.—Descr. "S. F." I, 8; V, 245, and VII, 505.

Loc. Sind. Only as yet observed in the cold weather. Rare.

- 75 ter.—*Scops bakkamuna* (Forst.)=*Ephialtes griseus* (Jerdon.)
The Large Scops Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and Hume's
Raptores, 398, and "S. F." I, 432; V, 135; VII, 175, 359,
506.

Loc. Mount Aboo, Sind. Permanent resident. Rare at Aboo,
and not common in Sind.

SUB-FAM.—SURNIINÆ (Diurnal or Twilight Owls).

76. *Carine brama* (Tem.) The Spotted Owlet.—Descr. Jerdon,
I; Hume's Raptores, 404.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resi-
dent. Very common.

77. *Glaucidium radiatum* (Tickell.) The Jungle Owlet.—Descr.
Jerdon, I; Hume's Raptores, 409; "S. F." IV, 373 and
VI, 36.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Not uncommon in the jungles, at the foot
of the hill.

ORDER II.—INSESSORES (PERCHING BIRDS).

TRIBE.—FISSIROSTRES (Wide Gape, usually feed on the Wing).

FAM.—HIRUNDINIDÆ (Swallows, Martins, and Swifts).

SUB-FAM.—(HIRUNDININÆ (Swallows and Martins).

- * 82. *Hirundo rustica* (Lin.) The Common Swallow.—Descr.
Jerdon, I, and "S. F." VI, 41.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather
visitant. Common.

84. *Hirundo filifera* (Stephens.) The Wire-tailed Swallow.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, and "S. F." I, 164; VI, 43.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát. Permanent resident.
Common in all of the districts, excepting Sind, perhaps in the
cold weather, at which season it is not so plentiful.

* The smaller race, *H. gutturalis* (Scop), may, and I believe does occur occa-
sionally within the region as well, but as a rule true *rustica* is the Swallow of
Western India.—("S. F." VI, 41.)—E. A. B.

85. *Hirundo erythropygia* (*Sykes*.) The Red-rumped or Mosque Swallow.—Descr. "S. F." V, 255.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Rare in the plains in the hot weather. Common in the cold weather throughout the region, except Sind, where it is rare.

86. *Hirundo fluvicola* (*Jerd.*) The Indian Cliff Swallow.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Rare in the two former districts, and only locally distributed in the latter.

87. *Cotyle riparia* (*Lin.*) The European Sand Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I.; "S. F." I, 164; III, 452; IV, 507; VI, 44.

Loc. Gujarát and Sind. Cold weather visitant. Rare.

89. *Cotyle sinensis* (*J. E. Gray.*) The Indian Sand Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I.; "S. F." III, 42; VI, 45.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common, but as a rule confined to banks of rivers.

90. *Ptyonoprogne concolor* (*Sykes.*) The Dusky Crag Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Mount Aboo. Not uncommon. Permanent resident at Aboo.

91. *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* (*Scop.*) The Mountain Crag Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I.; "S. F." I, 2.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Not very common.

- 91 bis.—*Ptyonoprogne obsoleta* (*Cab.*) = *Ptyonoprogne pallida* (*Hume*). The Pale Crag Martin.—Descr. "S. F." I, 1; also *vide* "S. F." I, 417.

Loc. Sind, Cutch. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon along the coast.

SUB-FAM.—CYPSELLINÆ (Swifts.)

98. *Cypsellus melba* (*Lin.*) The Alpine Swift.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Sind, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant.
Rare in Sind, and only occurs, as a rule, in Gujarát, within reach of the hills. At Aboo it is common.

99. *Cypsellus apus* (*Lin.*) The European Swift.—Descr. Jerdon, I; *vide* also "S. F." I, 165.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

100. *Cypsellus affinis* (*J. E. Gray.*) The Common Indian Swift.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 166.

Loc. Sind, Outch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Very common.

102. *Cypsellus batassiensis* (*J. E. Gray.*) The Palm Swift.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." VI, 48.

Loc. Mount Aboo and Gujarát. Very rare, occurring only as a straggler.

FAM.—CAPRIMULGIDÆ (Night-jars or Goatsuckers).

SUB-FAM.—CAPRIMULGINÆ (Night-jars.)

107. *Caprimulgus indicus* (*Lath.*) The Jungle Night-jar.—Descr. Jerdon, I; also *vide* "S. F." III, 318; IV, 381; VI, 56, 57.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Not uncommon, and it is believed breeds there.

- 111 bis.—*Caprimulgus unwini* (*Hume.*) Unwin's Nightjar.—Descr. "S. F." III, 407; also *vide* "S. F." IV, 501, and VII, 175.

Loc. Sind. Autumnal visitant. Common about Hyderabad and the country East, in September and October, arriving towards the end of August.

112. *Caprimulgus asiaticus* (*Lath.*) The Common Indian Night-jar.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." VII, 169.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident.
Scarce in Sind, tolerably common in the other three districts.

113. *Caprimulgus mahrattensis* (*Sykes*) Sykes's Goatsucker.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát. Permanent resident.
Common in Sind, not plentiful in the other three districts.

114. *Caprimulgus monticolus* (*Frankl.*) Franklin's Night-jar.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Common at Aboo and not uncommon in some localities in the other two districts.

FAM.—MEROPIDÆ (Bee-eaters).

117. *Merops viridis* (*Lin.*) The Common Indian Bee-eater.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and "S. F." I, 167; III, 49; IV, 304; VI, 67.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident, except, perhaps, in the hot weather at Aboo. Very common.

118. *Merops philippinus* (*Lin.*) The Blue-tailed Bee-eater.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." II, 162.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Rare, occurring only as a straggler.

120. *Merops persicus* (*Pall.*) The Egyptian or Blue-cheeked Bee-eater.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 167; II, 466; III, 326, 456.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Observed only in the hot weather. Sparingly distributed.

121. *Merops apiaster* (*Lin.*) The European Bee-eater.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." VII, 113.

Loc. Sind. Seasonal visitant. Rare.

FAM.—CORACIADÆ (Rollers.)

123. *Coracias indica* (*Lin.*) The Indian Roller.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." VII, 259.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident in most parts of the region. Common.

125. *Coracias garrula* (*Lin.*) The European Roller.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 168; IV, 133; V, 502.

Loc. Sind. Seasonal visitant. Not common.

FAM.—HALCYONIDÆ (Kingfishers.)

SUB-FAM.—HALCYONINÆ (Kingfishers.)

129. *Halcyon smyrnensis* (*Lin.*) The White-breasted Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." VI, 74.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

SUB-FAM.—ALCEDININÆ (Kingfishers.)

134. *Alcedo bengalensis* (*Gmel.*) The Common Indian Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 168, 169.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, except in Sind, where it is less abundant than in the other districts.

- 134 bis.—*Alcedo ispida* (Lin.) The European Kingfisher.—
Descr. Morris's British Birds, I, 307; also "S. F." I, 168,
and V, 208.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, especially
along the coast.

136. *Ceryle rudis* (Lin.) The Pied Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon,
I; "S. F." III, 52.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Per-
manent resident. Common.

FAM.—BUCEROTIDÆ (Hornbills.)

144. *Ocyrceros birostris* (Scop.) The Common Grey Hornbill.—
Descr. Jerdon, I.; "S. F." III, 331.

Loc. Mount Aboo, Gujarát, and Káthiáwár. Permanent resident.
Not uncommon wherever there is forest.

TRIBE.—SCANSORES (Climbers.)

FAM.—PSITTACIDÆ (Parrots.)

SUB-FAM.—PALÆORNINÆ (Parrakeets.)

147. *Palæornis eupatria* (Lin.) The Rose-band Parroquet.—
Descr. Jerdon, I; also *vide* "S. F." II, 10, and III, 199.

Loc. Mount Aboo, Sind (?) A single specimen is recorded from
Mount Aboo, and it is reported to have occurred in Sind; but
the authority is doubtful.

148. *Palæornis torquatus* (Bodd.) The Rose-ringed Parro-
quet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and "S. F." I, 339; II, 13.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Per-
manent resident. Very common.

149. *Palæornis purpureus* (*P. L. S. Müll.*) The Rose-headed Parroquet.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." II, 15; VII, 261.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common wherever there are tall trees.

FAM.—PICIDÆ (Woodpeckers.)

SUB-FAM.—PICINÆ (Typical Woodpeckers.)

158. *Picus sindianus* (*Gould.*) The Sindh Pied Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 170.

Loc. Sind. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

160. *Picus mahrattensis* (*Lath.*) The Yellow-fronted Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 58.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not uncommon, except in Sind, where it is scarce.

164. *Yungipicus nanus* (*Vig.*) The Southern Pigmy Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 60.

Loc. Mount Aboo.* Rare.

SUB-FAM.—CAMPEPHILINÆ (Woodpeckers.)

167. *Chrysocolaptes festivus* (*Bodd.*) The Black-backed Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 373; VII, 206.

Loc. Mount Aboo and adjacent hills. Rare.

* Dr King obtained the only specimens recorded from this region, and it is possible they may have been referable to *F. gymnophthalmus*—*Blyth.*—Z. A. B.

- 168 bis.—*Dryocopus martius* (*Lin.*) The Black Woodpecker.—
 Descr. Morris's British Birds, II, 13; also *vide* "S. F." I, 171, and "S. F." VII, 369.

Loc. Believed to occur on the hills that separate Sind from Baluchistán.

SUB-FAM.—GECININÆ (Founded on the European
P. viridis.)

171. *Gecinns striolatus* (*Blyth.*) The Small Green Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 68.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Not very common.

- 180 & 182. *Brachypternus aurantius* (*Lin.*) The Golden-backed Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I; *vide* also "S. F." I, 171.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not uncommon. The Sind birds belong to the paler race, 182 *B. dilutus*—(*Blyth.*)

SUB-FAM.—YUNGINÆ (Wrynecks.)

188. *Yunx torquilla* (*Lin.*) The Wryneck.—Descr. Jerdon, I; *vide* also "S. F." III, 75.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Sparingly distributed throughout the region.

FAM.—MEGALÆMIDÆ (Barbets.)

- 193 bis.—*Megalæma inornata* (*Walden.*) The Western Green Barbet.—Descr. "S. F." III, 401 and 459.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

197. *Xantholaema hæmacephala* (*P. L. S. Müll.*) The Crimson-breasted Barbet or Coppermith.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 453; III, 77.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, except in Sind, where it is scarce.

FAM.—CUCULIDÆ (Cuckoos.)

SUB-FAM.—CUCULINÆ (True Cuckoos.)

199. *Cuculus canorus* (*Lin.*) The European Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." IV, 288.

Loc. Sind, Gujarat, and Mount Aboo. Seasonal visitant. Not uncommon in the migratory season in Gujarát and common at Mount Aboo from May to October. In Sind it only occurs as a straggler.

205. *Hierococcyx varius* (*Vahl.*) The Common Hawk Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Seasonal visitant. Not very common, and occurs principally as a straggler.

208. *Cacomantis passerinus* (*Vahl.*) The Indian Plaintive Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Seasonal visitant. Not uncommon.

212. *Coccyzus jacobinus* (*Bodd.*) The Pied-Crested Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Seasonal visitant, only occurring in the rains, at which season it is tolerably common.

214. *Eudynamis honorata* (Lin.) The Indian Koel.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Sind, Outch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident, except in the more arid tracts. Tolerably common, except in Sind and at Aboo, where it is scarce.

SUB-FAM.—CENTROPODINÆ (Coucals and Sirkeers.)

217. *Centrococcyx rufipennis* (Illiger.) The Common Coucal or Crow-pheasant.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 453.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, except in the more arid tracts.

220. *Taccocna sirkee* (J. E. Gray.) The Bengal Sirkeer.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and *vide* "S. F." V, 219.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Tolerably common.

222. *Taccocna affinis* (Blyth.) The Central Indian Sirkeer.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and *vide* "S. F." II, 395; V, 219; VII, 208.

Loc. Sind. Not common.

TRIBE.—TENUIROSTRES (Soft-billed Birds.)

FAM.—NECTARINIDÆ (Honey-suckers and Spiderhunters.)

SUB-FAM.—NECTARININÆ.

234. *Cinnyris asiatica* (Lath.) The Purple Honey-sucker.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." VI, 190.

Loc. Sind, Outch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

FAM.—CERTHIADÆ (Tree Creepers.)

SUB-FAM.—CERTHINÆ (True Creepers.)

246. *Salpornis spilonota* (*Frankl.*) The Spotted Grey Creeper.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 375; II, 335, 397; III, 462;
 IV, 232.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Very rare.

FAM.—UPUPIDÆ (Hoopoes.)

SUB-FAM.—UPUPINÆ (Hoopoes.)

254. *Upupa epops* (*Lin.*) The European Hoopoe.—Descr.
 Jerdon, I; *vide* also "S. F." I, 174; III, 90.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold
 weather visitant. Common, but less plentiful at Aboo.

255. *Upupa ceylonensis* (*Reich.*) The Indian Hoopoe.—Descr.
 Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 90; VII, 517.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Not very common.

TRIBE.—DENTIROSTRES (with a tooth near the tip
 of the bill.)

FAM.—LANIADÆ (Shrikes or Butcher Birds.)

SUB-FAM.—LANIANÆ (True Shrikes.)

256. *Lanius lahtora* (*Sykes.*) The Indian Grey Shrike.—Descr.
 Jerdon, I.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident.
 Common.

257. *Lanius erythronotus* (*Vigors.*) The Indian Rufous-backed Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I; also *vide* "S. F." I, 174, and VII, 374.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

260. *Lanius vittatus* (*Dum.*) The Bay-backed Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common in most localities.

- 260 bis.—*Lanius collurio* (*Pennant.*) The European Red-backed Shrike.—Descr. "S. F." III, 463, and Morris's British Birds, I, 239.

Loc. Gujarát. Seasonal visitant, only recorded as yet from the neighbourhood of Deesa, where it is not very uncommon towards the close of the monsoon.

261. *Lanius cristatus* (*Lin.*) The Brown Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." VII, 269, 270.

Loc. Mount Aboo and Lower Sind. Seasonal visitant. Not common in Sind, but tolerably plentiful at Aboo.

262. *Lanius isabellinus* (*Hemp. & Ehr.*) The Desert Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and "S. F." I, 174; II, 381.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

265. *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (*Gmel.*) The Common Wood Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." I, 376, (immature) 435, and III, 92.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common wherever there is jungle.

SUB-FAM.—CAMPEPHAGINÆ (Cuckoo Shrikes and Minivets).

268. *Velvocivora sykesi* (*Strickl.*) The Black-headed Cuckoo Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and "S. F." I, 376 (immature).

Loc. Mount Aboo and the low hills, east of Deesa. Rare.

- 269 quat.—*Hypocolius ampelinus* (*Bonap.*)—Descr. "S. F." III, 358, and V, 349.

Loc. Sind. Only one or two specimens have as yet been obtained and those were shot on the hills, separating Sind from Baluchistán.

270. *Graucalus macii* (*Lesson.*) The Large Cuckoo Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I; *vide* also "S. F." II, 204, 400, III, 94; and VI, 210

Loc. Sind, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Somewhat rare, except in Káthiáwár, where it is reported as common.

273. *Pericrocotus brevirostris* (*Vig.*) The Short-billed Minivet.—Descr. Jerdon, I; also *vide* "S. F." V, 174, 187.

Loc. Sind, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Rare.

276. *Pericrocotus peregrinus* (*Lin.*) The Small Minivet.—Descr. Jerdon I; "S. F." I, 177, and V, 174, 179.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common wherever there is high jungle.

277. *Pericrocotus erythropygius* (*Jerdon.*) The White-bellied Minivet.—Descr. Jerdon, I; also *vide* "S. F." V, 174, 177.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Not common, and very locally distributed.

SUB-FAM.—DICRURINÆ (Drongo Shrikes or King Crows).

278. *Buchanga atra* (*Herm.*) The Common Drongo Shrike or King Crow.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and "S. F." III, 97; IV, 278; VI, 213; VII, 272.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Kathiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

281. *Buchanga cœrulescens* (*Lin.*) The White-bellied Drongo.—Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Gujarát, Kathiáwár, and Mount Aboo. Rare in the plains and not very common on the hills.

FAM.—MUSCICAPIDÆ (Flycatchers).

SUB-FAM.—MYIAGRINÆ (Flycatchers and Fantails).

288. *Muscipeta paradisi* (*Lin.*) The Paradise Flycatcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, and "S. F." III, 102; VII, 274.

Loc. Sind, Kathiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Rare in the plains and not very common on the hills. Only one specimen obtained as yet in Sind.

292. *Leucocerca aureola* (*Vieill.*) The White-browed Fantail.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 104.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Kathiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, except at Mount Aboo, where it is seldom seen.

293. *Leucocerca leucogaster* (*Ouv.*) The White-spotted Fantail.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 457.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

SUB-FAM.—MUSCICAPINÆ (Flycatchers, Redbreasts,
Bluechats, &c.)

- 299 bis.—*Butalis grisola* (*Lin.*) The Spotted Grey Flycatcher.—
Descr. Morris's British Birds, I, 295, and "S. F." III, 467 ;
V, 220, 495.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Seasonal visitant.
Not common.

301. *Stoporala melanops* (*Vigors*). The Verditer Flycatcher.—
Descr. Jerdon, I.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Seasonal visitant. Rare.

- 305 & 306. *Cyornis tickelli* (*Blyth*). Tickell's Blue Redbreast.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, and *vide* "S. F." III, 468.

Loc. Káthiáwár and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not
uncommon.

307. *Cyornis ruficaudus* (*Swains*). The Rufous-tailed Flycatcher.—
Descr. Jerdon, I ; "S. F." IV, 396 ; V, 339.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Seasonal visitant. Not common.

- 323 bis.—*Erythrosterina parva* (*Bechst.*) The White-tailed Robin
Flycatcher.—Descr. Bree's Birds of Europe, I, 181, and
"S. F." IV, 273, and *vide* V, 471 and 484.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold
weather visitant. Common.

FAM.—MERULIDÆ (Thrushes).

SUB-FAM.—MYIOTHERINÆ (Ground-Thrushes, Wrens, Hill Wrens, Shortwings, Whistling-Thrushes, Water Ouzels, &c.

342. *Myiophoneus horsfieldi* (*Vigors*). The Malabar Whistling-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 469; VII, 150, 467.
Loc. Mount Aboo. Very rare.

345. *Pitta brachyura* (*Lin.*) The Indian Ground-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 298; V, 416.
Loc. Mount Aboo and Gujarát. Seasonal visitant. Very uncommon, especially in the plains.

SUB-FAM.—MERULINÆ (True-Thrushes, Rock-Thrushes, Chat-Thrushes, Ground-Thrushes, Pied Black Birds, Black Birds, and Thrushes).

351. *Cyanocinclus cyanus* (*Lin.*) The Blue Rock-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." III, 112; VI, 247.
Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Tolerably common.

353. *Petrophila cinclorhyncha* (*Vigors*). The Blue-headed Chat-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I.
Loc. Sind and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Rare, and only one or two instances of its occurrence in Sind recorded.

356. *Geocichla unicolor* (*Tickell*). The Dusky Bush-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I.
Loc. Sind and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Very rare. Only one instance of its occurrence in Sind on record, and that from the extreme North-west.

359. *Merula nigropile* (*Lafr.*) The Black-capped Black Bird.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I.
Loc. Mount Aboo. Common.

365. *Turdus atrogularis* (*Tem.*) The Black-throated Thrush.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I.
Loc. Sind, Cutch. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon.

SUB-FAM.—TIMALINÆ (Babbling-Thrushes, Finch-Thrushes, Tit-Thrushes, Jay-Thrushes, Shrike-Thrushes, Wren-Babblers, Scimitar-Babblers, Laughing-Thrushes, Bar-Wings, Sibias, Bush-Babblers, Reed-Babblers, Marsh-Babblers, Grass-Babblers and Reed Birds).

385. *Pyctoris sinensis* (*Gmel.*) The Yellow-eyed Babbler.—
 Descr. Jerdon, II.
Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

386. *Pyctoris griseigularis* (*Hume*). Probably = *P. altirostris* (*Jerd.*) The Grey-throated Grass Babbler.—Descr. "S. F." V, 116, 245 and 251; also "S. F." IV, 504, and III, 115.
Loc. Sind. Very rare.

398. *Dumetia albogularis* (*Blyth.*) The White-throated Wren-Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 471; IV, 399.
Loc. Mount Aboo and Gujarát. Permanent resident at Aboo, where it is not uncommon. In the plains it is rare.

- 404 ter.—*Pomatorhinus obscurus* (*Hume*). Hume's Scimitar-Babbler.—Descr. "S. F." I, 7; III, 471.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

432. *Malacocercus terricolor* (*Hodgs*). The Bengal Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; *vide* also "S. F." I, 180.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Very common.

436. *Malacocercus malcolmi* (*Sykes*). The Large Grey Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Rare in Sind, tolerably common throughout the remainder of the region.

438. *Chatarrhæa caudata* (*Dum*). The Striated Bush-Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Very common.

439. *Chatarrhæa earlii* (*Blyth*). The Striated Reed-Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 180, 420; III, 124.

Loc. Sind. Permanent resident. Common in the marshes.

441. *Chætornis striatus* (*Jerd.*) The Grass-Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." V, 209.

Loc. Gujarát. Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Deesa.

443. *Laticilla burnesi* (*Blyth*). The Long-tailed Reed Bird.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." I, 180.

Loc. Sind. Permanent resident. Common in the marshes.

FAM.—BRACHYPODIDÆ (Short-legged Thrushes).

SUB-FAM.—PYCNONOTINÆ (True Bulbuls).

459. *Otocompsa leucotis* (*Gould*). The White-eared Crested Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II; *vide* also "S. F." I, 181.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Tolerably common throughout the region, especially so in Sind.

- 460 bis.—*Otocompsa fuscicaudata* (*Gould*). The Southern Red-whiskered Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." I, 309.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

462. *Molpastes hæmorrhous* (*Gmel.*). The Common Madras Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and *vide* "S. F." III, 127.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Very common, except in Sind, where it is rare, and very locally distributed.

SUB-FAM.—PHYLLORNITHINÆ (Green Bulbuls.)

- 467 & 468. *Iora zeylonica* (*Gmel.*) The Black-headed Green Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." I, 438; V, 428 *et seq.*; II, 459; III, 129; V, 220 and 420 *et seq.*

Loc. Mount Aboo. Not very common.

- 468 bis.—*Iora nigrolutea* (Marshall). The Western Iora. (Sp. Nov.) Descr. "S. F." IV, 410; also *vide* V, 134, 220 and 420 *et seq.*; VII, 454.

Loc. Kutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

SUB-FAM.—ORIOLINÆ (Orioles).

470. *Oriolus kundoo* (Sykes). The Indian Oriole.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Mount Aboo, Gujarát, and Sind. Permanent resident. Common at Aboo and in Gujarát, scarce in Sind.

- 470 bis.—*Oriolus galbula* (Lin.) The Golden Oriole.—Descr. Morris's British Birds, III, 95; also *vide* "S. F." I, 182, and VII, 387.

Loc. Sind. Seasonal visitant. Not common.

472. *Oriolus melanocephalus* (Lin.) The Bengal Black-headed Oriole.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and *vide* "S. F." I, 439; II, 230; III, 133; VI, 330.

Loc. Mount Aboo and the Girnar in Káthiáwár. Not common.

FAM.—SYLVIADÆ (Warblers).

SUB-FAM.—SAXICOLINÆ (Stonechats, Wheatears, Indian Robins, Bushchats, Rockchats, &c.)

475. *Copsychus saularis* (Lin.) The Magpie Robin.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." II, 230; VI, 332.

Loc. Mount Aboo, Gujarát, the Girnar in Káthiáwár and Sind. Cold weather visitant. Very uncommon in Sind and not very common in the other three districts, occurs usually in gardens.

480. *Thamnobia caunbaiensis* (*Lath.*) The Brown-backed or Northern Indian Robin.—Descr. Jerdon, II; *vide* also "S. F." I, 182.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

481. *Pratincola caprata* (*Lin.*) The White-winged Bushchat.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 379.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Common, and a permanent resident, excepting in the more desert tracts.

483. *Pratincola indicus* (*Blyth.*) The Indian Bushchat.—Descr. Jerdon, II; *vide* also "S. F." III, 239, 429, and IV, 274; V, 131, 241; VI, 334.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Very common.

484. *Pratincola leucurus* (*Blyth.*) The White-tailed Bushchat.—Descr. Jerdon, II; also *vide* "S. F." I, 183.

Loc. Sind. Not uncommon wherever there are jheels.

- 485 bis.—*Pratincola macrorhynchus* (*Stol.*) = *Pratincola rubetraoides* (*Jameson*). Large Bushchat.—Descr. "S. F." IV, 40; also *vide* V, 131, 239 *et seq.* 244, and VII, 55.

Loc. Cutch. Migratory. Not common.

488. *Saxicola opistholeucus* (*Strickl.*) The Indian White-tailed Wheatear.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Gujarát and north Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

489. *Saxicola picatus* (*Blyth*). The Pied Stonechat.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and *vide* "S. F." I, 3, and 184.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 489 bis.—*Saxicola alboniger* (*Hume*). Pied Stonechat (Sp. Nov).—Descr. "S. F." I, 2 and 185.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

490. *Saxicola morio* (*Hemp. & Ehr.*) = *S. capistrata* (*Hume*) nec (*Gould*). The White-headed Stonechat—Descr. Jerdon, II, and Bree's Birds of Europe, II, 135; also *vide* "S. F." I, 3 and 185, and V, 246.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Excessively rare.

- 490 bis.—*Saxicola monachus* (*Rüpp.*) White-headed Stonechat (Sp. Nov.)—Descr. "S. F." I, 186.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

491. *Saxicola isabellinus* (*Rüpp.*) Menetries' Wheatear.—Descr. Jerdon, II; Bree's Birds of Europe, II, 137; "S. F." 187.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 491 bis.—*Saxicola chrysopygia* (*DeFilippi*) = *S. Kingi* (*Hume*). The Red-tailed Wheatear.—Descr. "S. F." I, 187, and *vide* II, 331, and VII, 57.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common in Sind, and not rare in the other three districts.

492. *Saxicola deserti* (Rüpp.) The Black-throated Wheatear.—
 Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 188.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 492 ter.—*Aedon familiaris* (Ménétries). The Grey-backed Warbler.—
 Descr. "S. F." III, 476.

Loc. Sind and Gujarát. Seasonal visitant. Rare.

494. *Cercomela fusca* (Blyth). The Brown Rockchat.—Descr.
 Jerdon, II.

Loc. Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

SUB-FAM.—RUTICILLINÆ (Redstarts, Blue-throats, &c).

497. *Ruticilla rufiventris* (Vieill.) The Indian Redstart.—Descr.
 Jerdon, II; also "S. F." I, 189, 381; II, 330, and V, 36.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common.

514. *Cyanecula suecica* (Lin.) The Red-spot Blue-throat.—Descr.
 Jerdon, II; also *vide* "S. F." III, 337; VII, 391.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common in most localities, except in actual desert.

SUB-FAM.—CALAMOHERPINÆ (Grass and Reed Warblers).

515. *Acrocephalus stentorius* (Hemp. & Ehr.) The Large Reed Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." II, 330; III, 369.

Loc. Sind and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the marshes.

516. *Acrocephalus dumetorum* (*Blyth*). The Lesser Reed Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." VII, 183.

Loc. Sind, Káthiáwár, Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the better watered tracts.

517. *Acrocephalus agricola* (*Jerdon*). The Paddy-field Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 339.

Loc. Sind. Not very common.

- 518 bis.—*Luscinola melanopogon* (*Tem.*) The Moustached Warbler.—Descr. Bree's Birds of Europe, II, 86, and "S. F." I, 191.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not rare in many of the marshes.

- 518 ter.—*Bradypterus cettii* (*Marm.*) Cetti's Warbler.—Descr. Bree's Birds of Europe, II, 95, and "S. F." I, 193.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not rare in many of the marshes.

520. *Locustella hendersoni* (*Cass.*) Henderson's Locustelle.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and *vide* "S. F." III, 479; VI, 340, 342.

Loc. Gujarát. Seasonal visitant. Rare.

SUB-FAM.—DRYMOICINÆ (Wren-Warblers, Indian Tailor Birds, Grass-Warblers, and Hill-Warblers).

530. *Orthotomus sutorius* (*Forst.*) The Indian Tailor Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 135; VII, 507.

Loc. Sind, Gujarát, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Mount Aboo. Tolerably common, especially where there are gardens.

- 532 *Prinia flaviventris* (*Delessert*). The Yellow-bellied Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." VI, 347.

Loc. Sind. Permanent resident. Not uncommon in suitable localities.

534. * *Prinia socialis* (Sykes). The Ashy Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 479; IV, 497.
Loc. Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common. In the plains the next species replaces it.
535. * *Prinia stewarti* (Blyth). Stewart's Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; also "S. F." III, 480; IV, 497; and VII, 320.
Loc. Gujarát. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.
536. *Prinia gracilis* (Frankl.). Franklin's Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 136; VII, 217.
Loc. Mount Aboo and Cutch. Permanent resident. Not very common.
538. *Prinia hodgsoni* (Blyth). The Malabar Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and *vide* "S. F." III, 186, 203, 480; VII, 217.
Loc. Mount Aboo and the plains S. W. extending to Gujarát. Permanent resident. Not uncommon in grass Beerhs.
539. *Cisticola eursitans* (Frankl.). The Rufous Grass Warbler or Fantail Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and *vide* "S. F." I, 439; II, 235; III, 187, 397.
Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Common throughout the region except in absolute desert.
- 543 & 544.—*Drymoea inornata* (Sykes) = 544 *D. longicaudata* (Tick.). The Earth Brown Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, (in which 543 = the Summer plum: of 544); also *vide* "S. F." III, 295 and 481 *et seq.*; "S. F." IV, 229, 407 *et seq.*; V, 236; VII, 468.
Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common.

* *P. stewarti* is the smaller northern race of *P. socialis* and the two species are doubtfully separable.—E. A. B.

- 544 bis.—*Drymœca rufescens* (*Hume*). The Great Rufous Wren-Warbler.—Descr. *Ibis* 1872, 110; also *vide* "S. F." I, 438; II, 453; III, 408, and VII, 218.

Loc. Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not common.

- 545 bis.—*Drymœca insignis* (*Hume*). The Great Wren-Warbler.—Descr. "S. F." I, 10; VII, 218.

Loc. Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

- 549 quint.—*Blanfordius striatulus* (*Hume*). Blanford's Streaked Wren-Warbler.—Descr. "S. F." I, 300.

Loc. Sind, very scarce, only one specimen recorded and that was obtained near Kurrachee.

- 550 *Burnesia gracilis* (*Licht.*) The Streaked Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." IV, 274, and V, 496.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Sparingly scattered over the whole region but most plentiful in the neighbourhood of rivers and marshes.

- 550 bis.—*Scotocerca inquieta* (*Rüpp.*) = *Melizophilus striatus*, (*Brooks*). Rüppell's Wren-Warbler.—Descr. "S. F." I, 200; II, 329.

Loc. The hills separating Sind from Kelat. Rare.

551. *Franklinia buchanani* (*Blyth*). The Rufous-fronted Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common in most localities throughout the region.

SUB-FAM.—PHYLLOSCOPINÆ (Tree Warblers, &c.)

- * 553. *Hypolais rama* (*Sykes*). Sykes' Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 486, and IV, 275; also *vide* VII, 183, 396 and 397.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common, excepting in Sind where it is less plentiful.

- * 553 bis.—*Hypolais caligata* (*Licht*).—Descr. "S. F." VII, 396; also *vide* "S. F." II, 330 and 486, and VII, 113 and 183.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not very common.

- * 553 ter.—*Hypolais pallida* (*Hemp. & Ehr.*) The Pale Tree Warbler.—Descr. "S. F." VII, 398, 504.

Loc. Sind, Cold weather visitant. Obtained near Sehwan. Not common.

554. *Phylloscopus tristis* (*Blyth*). The Brown Tree Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 195.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Gujarát, Káthiáwár, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 554 bis.—*Phylloscopus neglectus* (*Hume*). Hume's Tree Warbler.—Descr. Ibis 1870, 143, and "S. F." I, 196.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon along the banks of the Indus and throughout Upper Sind, preferring Babool clumps.

559. *Phylloscopus nitidus* (*Lath.*) The Bright Green Tree Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not very common.

562. *Phylloscopus indicus* (*Jerdon*). The Olivaceous Tree Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Mount Aboo and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common at Aboo, but only occurs in the plains at the seasons of migration.

* These three species are very doubtfully distinct; but as slight differences between them both in plumage and structure have lately been pointed out, I have thought it as well to enter them separately.—E. A. B.

563. *Reguloides occipitalis* (Jerdon). The Large Crowned Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Rare.

SUB-FAM.—SYLVIINÆ (Grey Warblers, comprising Black Caps and White Throats.)

581. *Sylvia orphea* (Tem.) = *S. jerdoni* (Blyth). The Black-capped Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II; and *vide* "S. F." I, 197; II, 330.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common in some portions of the region, less plentiful in others.

582. *Sylvia affinis* (Blyth). The Allied Grey Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and *vide* "S. F." I, 198; II, 332; III, 272, 487, and VII, 60.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Very common.

- 582 quat.—*Sylvia rufa* (Bodd.) The Large Grey Warbler or European White Throat.—Descr. "S. F." III, 488, and Morris's British Birds, III, 227.

Loc. Sind, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Seasonal visitant. Not uncommon at Aboo and in Gujarát, in August and September, less common in Sind.

583. *Sylvia curruca* (Lin.) The Lesser White Throat.—Descr. Jerdon, II; *vide* also "S. F." III, 272; IV, 277; VII, 59.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 583 bis.—*Sylvia nana* (Hemp. & Ehr.) = *Sylvia delicatula* (Hartlaub.) The Desert White Throat.—Descr. "S. F." I, 199, and *vide* "S. F." II, 330.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant only, *I believe*. Common all over the desert portions of the province.

SUB-FAM.—MOTACILLINÆ (Wagtails, Pipits, Titlarks, &c.)

589. *Motacilla maderaspatensis* (Gm.) The Large Pied Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 26.

Loc. North Sind, Gujarát, Cutch, the eastern portions of Káthiáwár and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident, sparingly distributed.

591. *Motacilla personata* (Gould). The Black-faced Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." I, 29; *vide* also II, 456; III, 247 *et seq.*, 278, and V, 472.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

- 591 bis.—*Motacilla dukhunensis* (Sykes). The Indian White-faced Wagtail.—Descr. "S. F." I, 29; *vide* also "S. F." III, 249; IV, 506, and VII, 137.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Very common.

592. *Calobates melanope* (Pall.) The Grey and Yellow Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." II, 237.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common in most localities, excepting the desert portions, throughout the region.

- 593 bis.—*Budytes melanocephala* (Licht.) The Black-cap Field Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." I, 384; VI, 363.

Doc. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Tolerably common, excepting in the desert regions.

- 593 ter.—*Budytes flava* (Linn.) The Grey-headed Yellow Wagtail.—Descr. Morris's British Birds, II, 145, and "S. F." II, 238; V, 210; VI, 363, and VII, 138.

Loc. Gujarát, Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

594. *Budytes calcarata* (*Hodgs.*) The Black-backed Yellow-headed Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." VII, 401.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Common. Cold weather visitant.

- 594 bis.—*Budytes citreola* (*Pall.*) The Grey-backed Yellow-headed Wagtail.—Descr. Bree's Birds of Europe, II, 141, and *vide* "S. F." V, 210, and VII, 401.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Common. Cold weather visitant.

596. *Anthus maculatus* (*Hodgs.*) The Indian Tree Pipit.—Descr. Jerdon, II; *vide* also "S. F." III, 250 277, and IV, 278.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Not uncommon. Cold weather visitant.

597. *Anthus trivialis* (*Lin.*) = *A. arboreus* (*Bechst.*) The European Tree Pipit.—Descr. Jerdon, I; also "S. F." III, 250, and IV, 278.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Common. Cold weather visitant.

600. *Corydalla rufula* (*Vieillot.*) The Indian Tit Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 358; VI, 366.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát (and Mount Aboo?) Not very common. Permanent resident.

602. *Agrodroma campestris* (*Bechst.*) The Stone Pipit.—Descr. Jerdon, II; also *vide* "S. F." I, 202.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Very common. Cold weather visitant.

604. *Agrodroma sordida* (Rüpp.) The Brown Rock Pipit.—
Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 208.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarāt. Rare in Sind, excepting in one or two localities in the south. Common in Gujarāt. Cold weather visitant.

- 605 ter.—*Anthus spinoletta* (Lin.) The Water Pipit.—Descr.
"S. F." I, 204; V, 345; VII, 521.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Mount Aboo. Not uncommon in Sind, less common at Aboo. Cold weather visitant.

- 605 quat.—*Anthus blakistoni* (Swinh.) Descr. "S. F." V, 345.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon.

FAM.—AMPELIDÆ.

SUB-FAM.—LEOTRICHINÆ (Thrush Tits, Hill Tits,
Shrike Tits, and Flower-peckers.)

631. *Zosterops palpebrosa* (Tem.) The White-eyed Tit.—Descr.
Jerdon, II; "S. F." II, 242; IV, 291.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo and the Gir and Girnar region of Káthiáwár. Common. Permanent resident.

SUB-FAM.—PARINÆ (Tits or Titmice).

645. *Parus nipalensis* (Hodgs.) The Indian Grey Tit.—Descr.
Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo and the Gir and Girnar hills in Káthiáwár. Not very common. Permanent resident.

646. *Parus nuchalis* (Jerdon.) The White-winged Black Tit.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." I, 385; III, 492.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarāt and Cutch. Not common, and very locally distributed. Permanent resident.

648. *Machlolophus aplonotus* (*Blyth*). The Southern Yellow Tit.—
 Descr. Jerdon, II; also *vide* "S. F." III, 492; VII, 405.
Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo. Common. Permanent resident.

TRIBE.—CONIROSTRES (THICK-BILLED BIRDS).

FAM.—CORVIDÆ (CROWS, MAGPIES, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—CORVINÆ (RAVENS, CROWS, ROOKS, JACKDAWS).

- 657 bis.—*Corvus lawrencii* (*Hume*). The Raven.—Descr. Jerdon, II;
 also *vide* "S. F." I, 205, 385; VII, 63, 120.
Loc. Upper Sind. Common. Cold weather visitant.

660. *Corvus macrorhynchus* (*Wagler*). The Indian Bow-billed
 Corby or Carrion Crow.—Descr. Jerdon, II; also *vide*
 "S. F." I, 74; II, 243; III, 253, 493; V, 461 *et seq.*
Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo, Gujarát, and the Gir and
 Girnar hills in Káthiáwár. Common on the hills, scarce, and
 very locally distributed in the plains. Permanent resident.

- 660 bis.—*Corvus umbrinus* (*Hedenb.*) The Brown-necked Raven.—
 Descr. "S. F." VII, 120.
Loc. Recorded from Northern Sind. Cold weather visitant.
 Not very common.

663. *Corvus splendens* (*Vieillot*.) The Common Indian Crow.—
 Descr. Jerdon, II; *vide* also "S. F." I, 206; II, 480, and
 III, 144.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Very
 common. Permanent resident.

SUB-FAM.—GARRULINÆ (Jays and Magpies).

- 669 bis.—*Garrulus melanocephalus* (*Gené*). The Black-headed Jay.—Descr. Bree's Birds of Europe, I, 145; also "S. F." I, 206.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Believed to occur on the hills separating Sind from Khelat.

674. *Dendrocitta rufa* (*Lath.*) The Common Indian Magpie.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 146; VI, 386.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Common in all wooded districts. Permanent resident.

FAM.—STURNIDÆ (Starlings, Mynas, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—STURNINÆ (Starlings and Mynas.)

681. *Sturnus vulgaris* (*Lin.*) The Common Starling.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 206.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát and Sind. Common in Sind and not uncommon in Gujarát. Cold weather visitant.

- 681 bis.—*Sturnus minor* (*Hume.*) The Lesser Starling.—Descr. "S. F." I, 207; also *vide* V, 246, 328.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Common in many localities, breeding in the Eastern Nára (Doig), and is probably, therefore, a permanent resident.

684. *Acridotheres tristis* (*Lin.*) The Common Myna.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Common throughout the region. Permanent resident.

- Acridotheres ginginianus* (*Lath.*) The Bank Myna.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Common throughout the region. Permanent resident.

687. *Sturnia pagodarum* (Gmel.) The Black-headed Myna.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Sind, and Mount Aboo. Rare in Sind, pretty common in the remainder of the region, though somewhat locally distributed. Permanent resident.

688. *Sturnia malabarica* (Gmel.) The Grey-headed Myna.—Descr. Jerdon; II. "S. F." IV, 332, 333, 402; VI, 389 *et seq.*

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo, where it is tolerably common.

690. *Pastor roseus* (Lin.) The Rose-colored Pastor or Jowari Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 208; III, 208.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Abundant everywhere. Cold weather visitant.

FAM.—FRINGILLIDÆ (Finches.)

SUB-FAM.—PLOCEINÆ (Weaver Birds.)

694. *Ploceus philippinus* (Lin.) The Common Weaver Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." III, 153; VI, 399.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Common throughout the region, except in Sind, where it is less plentiful. Permanent resident.

695. *Ploceus manyar* (Horsf.) The Striated Weaver Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 208; VI, 399.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Common. Permanent resident.

696. *Ploceus bengalensis* (Lin.) The Black-throated Weaver Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." VI, 399.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Common in well watered districts. Permanent resident.

SUB-FAM.—ESTRELDINÆ (Munias, Wax-bills, Amaduvads, &c.)

699. *Amadina punctulata* (Lin.) The Spotted Munia.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo. Common. Permanent resident.

703. *Amadina malabarica* (Lin.) The Plain Brown Munia.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Very common. Permanent resident.

704. *Estrela amandava* (Lin.) The Red Wax-bill.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát and Sind. Common in most of the well-watered tracts, frequenting Pampus grass. Permanent resident.

705. *Estrela formosa* (Lath.) The Green Wax-bill.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 496; VII, 222.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo, where it is common, and a permanent resident.

SUB-FAM.—PASSERINÆ (Sparrows.)

706. *Passer domesticus* (Lin.) The Common House Sparrow.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Very common. Permanent resident.

707. *Passer hispaniolensis* (Tem.) The Willow Sparrow.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 209.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, where it occurs as a straggler in the cold weather only.

711. *Gymnoris flavicollis* (Frankl.) The Yellow-throated Sparrow.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Common in the hot weather.

SUB-FAM.—EMBERIZINÆ (Buntings).

716. *Emberiza buchanani* (Blyth.) The Grey-necked Bunting.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 497; VII, 150.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Not uncommon. Cold weather visitant.

718. *Emberiza stewarti* (Blyth.) The White-capped Bunting.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind by Mr. Blanford, who obtained a single specimen only, on the Kirthar range.

- 720 bis.—*Emberiza striolata* (Licht.) The Striolated Bunting.—Descr. Bree's Birds of Europe, III, 45, and "S. F." III, 497; VII, 410.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Not uncommon on low, rocky, semi-barren hills. A cold weather visitant, though a few *may* possibly remain to breed.

721. *Euspiza melanocephala* (Gmel.) The Black-headed Corn Bunting.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 497.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Common during the harvest time. Cold weather visitant.

722. *Euspiza luteola* (Sparman.) The Red-headed Corn Bunting.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 498.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát and Sind. Common in the former, rare in the latter district. Cold weather visitant.

724. *Melophus melanicterus* (*Gmel.*) The Crested Black Bunting.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 498; VI, 409; VII, 517.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo and Sind. Common at Aboo, and a permanent resident. From Sind only a single specimen has been reported ("S. F." VII, 113.)

SUB-FAM.—FRINGILLINÆ. (Bull-Finches, Rose-Finches, True-Finches, &c.)

- 732 bis.—*Erythrospiza githaginea* (*Licht.*) The Desert Trumpeter Bull-Finch.—Descr. "S. F." I, 211; VII, 64, 454.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Not uncommon. Cold weather visitant.

738. *Carpodacus erythrurus* (*Pall.*) The Common Rose-Finch.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát. Not uncommon, except in Sind, where it only occurs as a straggler. Cold weather visitant.

SUB-FAM.—ALAUDINÆ (Larks, Bush-Larks, Finch-Larks, &c.)

756. *Mirafra erythroptera* (*Jerdon.*) The Red-winged Bush Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Tolerably common, except in Sind, where in most districts it is unknown. Permanent resident.

757. *Mirafra cantillans* (*Jerdon.*) The Singing Bush-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát. Common, frequenting grass "keys." Permanent resident.

758. *Ammomanes phænicura* (*Frankl.*) The Rufous-tailed Finch-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." III, 499.

Loc. Recorded from Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common.

759. *Ammomanes deserti* (*Licht.*) The Pale Rufous Finch-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 211.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Permanent resident. Common throughout the hilly portions of the province.

760. *Pyrrhulanda grisea* (*Scop.*) The Black-bellied Finch-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 212; VII, 66.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common.

- 760 bis.—*Pyrrhulanda melanauchen* (*Cab.*) = *P. affinis* (*Blyth*). The Black-headed Finch-Lark.—Descr. "S. F." I, 212 and 418; also VII, 64 *et seq.*

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Not common.

761. *Calandrella brachydactyla* (*Leisl.*) The Short-toed or Social Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- * 761 ter.—*Melanocorypha bimaculata* (*Menétries.*) The Lesser Calandra Lark.—Descr. Bree's Birds of Europe, II, 198, and "S. F." VII, 421.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Abundant in some localities, absent in others.

* Probably the species referred to by me as occurring in Gujarát ("S. F." V, 236).
—E. A. B.

- 762 *var.*—*Alauda alaudina* (Hume.) The Western Sand-Lark.—
 Descr. "S. F." I, 213; V, 327.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Permanent resident. Common
 along the course of all the big rivers, from the Himalayas to
 Kurrachee.

- 765 *var.*—*Spizalanda malabarica* (Scop.) The Northern Crown-
 creast Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II; "J. A. S. B." 1870, 120,
 and "S. F." IV, 1, 237 and 273.

Loc. Recorded from Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent
 resident. More or less common in all three districts.

767. *Alauda gulgula* (Frankl.) The Indian Sky Lark.—Descr.
 Jerdon, II; "S. F." I, 40.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Per-
 manent resident. Not uncommon.

769. *Galerita cristata* (Linn.) The Crested Lark.—Descr. Jerdon,
 II; also vide "S. F." I, 215, 389, and VII, 185.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Per-
 manent resident in many districts, cold weather visitant only
 in others. Common in most localities throughout the region.

770. *Certhilanda desertorum* (Stanley.) The Desert or Bifasciated
 Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, and "S. F." I, 217.

Loc. Recorded from Cutch and Sind. Permanent resident, not
 common as a rule, and very locally distributed.

ORDER III.—GEMITORES (PIGEONS.)

FAM.—TRERONIDÆ (FRUIT PIGEONS)

SUB-FAM.—TRERONINÆ (GREEN PIGEONS.)

772. *Crocopus phoenicopterus* (Lath.) The Bengal Green Pi-
 geon.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." II, 423.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo, and Káthiáwár (the latter
 doubtful). Permanent resident. Not common.

773. *Crocopus chlorigaster* (*Blyth*). The Southern Green Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." II, 423.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and probably it occurs also at Mount Aboo. Permanent resident, not uncommon throughout the region, except in Sind, whence but one specimen (from Jacobabad) has been recorded.

FAM.—COLUMBIDÆ (Pigeons and Doves.)

SUB-FAM.—PALUMBINÆ (Wood Pigeons.)

Palumbus, sp.

Loc. Sind. A Woodpigeon, closely resembling the European bird at a distance, has been observed near Sukkur; but specimens have not yet been obtained, and consequently the species to which it belongs is not at present known.

SUB-FAM.—COLUMBINÆ (Rock Pigeons, Stock Pigeons, &c.).

787. *Palumbæna eversmanni* (*Bonap.*) The Indian Stock Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 217.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Common in parts of Upper Sind.

788. *Columba intermedia* (*Strick.*) The Common Indian Blue Rock Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 217; VI, 419.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Very common.

- 788 bis.—*Columba livia* (*Bonap.*) The European Blue Rock Pigeon.—Descr. Morris's British Birds, III, 309, and see "S. F." I, 218; VII, 296.

Loc. Recorded from Upper Sind. Not uncommon in many of the hilly districts.

SUB-FAM.—TURTURINÆ (Turtle Doves and Ring Doves.)

792. *Turtur pulchratus* (*Hodgs.*) The Indian Turtle Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VI, 421.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo. Not common.

794. *Turtur senegalensis* (*Lin.*) = *T. cambayensis* (*Gmel.*) The Little Brown Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VII, 463.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Very common.

795. *Turtur suratensis* (*Gmel.*) The Spotted Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident in the better wooded tracts. Not uncommon throughout the region, except in Sind, where as yet it has only been reported from the north.

796. *Turtur risorius* (*Lin.*) The Common Ring Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VII, 297.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, except at Aboo, where it is less numerous.

797. *Turtur tranquebaricus* (*Herm.*) The Vinous or Ruddy Ring Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 292.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident in most districts. Common.

ORDER IV.—RASORES (GALLINACEOUS OR GAME BIRDS.)

FAM.—PTEROCLIDÆ (SAND-GROUSE OR ROCK-GROUSE.)

799. *Pterocles arenarius* (*Pallas.*) The Large Sand-Grouse.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 4; VII, 160.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, eastern portion of Cutch and Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in most parts of Sind and all along the Rann of Cutch. Rare in Gujarát.

800. *Pterocles fasciatus* (*Scop.*) The Painted Sand-Grouse.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 391; VII, 160.

Loc. Recorded from Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident in many parts. Common.

- 800 bis.—*Pterocles lichtensteini* (*Tem.*) Lichtenstein's Bar-fronted Sand-Grouse.—Descr. "S. F." I, 219; IV, 230; VII, 160.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Rare.

801. *Pterocles alchata* (*Lin.*) The Pin-tail Sand-Grouse.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." III, 268 ; VII, 160.

Loc. Recorded from Upper Sind. Cold weather visitant. Rare, except in spring, when they are reported to arrive and remain for a short period in large numbers in the north-west corner,

- 801 bis.—*Pterocles senegalus* (*Lin.*) The Spotted Sand-Grouse.—Descr. "S. F." I, 222 ; II, 331 ; IV, 4, 508 ; V, 60, 222 ; VII, 160.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common in suitable localities throughout Sind and all along the Runn of Cutch in the abovementioned districts.

- 801 ter.—*Pterocles coronatus* (*Licht.*) The Crowned Sand-Grouse.—Descr. "S. F." I, 224 ; III, 267 ; VII, 159.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the extreme north-west about Jacobabad at one period of the cold weather, and occurs also sparingly in Lower Sind.

802. *Pterocles exustus* (*Tem.*) The Common Sand-Grouse.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." VII, 160.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common.

FAM.—PHASIANIDÆ (Pea-Fowl, Pheasants, Jungle-Fowl and Spur-Fowl).

SUB-FAM.—PAVONINÆ (Pea-Fowls).

803. *Pavo cristatus* (*Lin.*) The Common Peacock.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, except in Sind, whence it has only been reported from the Eastern Nára district.

SUB-FAM.—GALLINÆ (Jungle and Spur-Fowl).

813. *Gallus sonnerati* (*Tem.*) The Grey Jungle-Fowl.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." IV, 5, 404.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

814. *Galloperdix spadiceus* (Gmel.) The Red Spur-Fowl.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 5.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

FAM.—TETRAONIDÆ (Grouse and Partridges).

SUB-FAM.—PERDICINÆ (Partridges, Francolins and Dwarf Partridges or Bush Quails).

818. *Francolinus vulgaris* (Steph.) The Black Partridge.—Descr. Jerdon, I; "S. F." IV, 5.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát, Cutch and Sind. Permanent resident. Rare in Gujarát, probably not occurring South of Deesa, not uncommon in Cutch. Common in Sind.

819. *Francolinus pictus* (Jard. & Selby.) The Painted Partridge.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." V, 211.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát and Káthiáwár. Permanent resident. Common.

- * 819 bis.—*Francolinus intermedius* (Butler.) Butler's Francolin.—Descr. "S. F." V, 211.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát. Permanent resident. Hitherto only obtained in the neighbourhood of Deesa, where it is not very common.

820. *Caccabis chukar* (J. E. Gray.) The Chickore Partridge.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." I, 226.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Permanent resident. Occurs all along the range of hills that separates Sind from Khelat.

821. *Ammoperdix bonhami* (Gray.) The Seesee Partridge.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 226.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Permanent resident. Found along the hills separating Sind from Khelat, and in the hills along the Mekran Coast.

* Probably a hybrid between *F. vulgaris* and *F. pictus*.—E. A. B.

822. *Ortygornis ponticoricanus* (*Gmel.*) The Common Grey Partridge.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

826. *Perdicula asiatica* (*Lath*)=*P. cambayensis* (*Jerdon nec Lath.*) The Jungle Bush Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." VII, 156.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common.

827. *Perdicula argoondah* (*Sykes*)=*P. asiatica* (*Jerdon nec Lath.*) The Rock Bush Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." I, 392 (immature), and VII, 156.

Loc. Recorded from Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common.

SUB-FAM.—COTURNICINÆ (True Quails).

829. *Coturnix communis* (*Bonaterre.*) The Large Grey Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 7.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common.

830. *Coturnix coromandelica* (*Gmel.*) The Black-breasted or Rain Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident in Gujarát, but apparently only visits the other three provinces in the rains. Common.

FAM.—TINAMIDÆ (A Sub-group).

SUB-FAM.—TURNICINÆ (Bustard and Button Quails).

832. *Turnix taigoor* (*Sykes*). The Black-breasted Bustard Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VI, 451.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát and Cutch. Not very common. Probably only a seasonal visitant, being most abundant in the rains.

834. *Turnix joudera* (Hodgs.) The Large Button Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VI, 453.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Migratory. Occurs but very sparingly, and locally throughout the entire region, most common in the rains.

835. *Turnix dussumieri* (Tem.) The Small Button Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident, except, perhaps, in Sind. Not uncommon in suitable localities, throughout the region.

ORDER V.—GRALLATORES (WADERS AND SHORE BIRDS).

TRIBE.—PRESSIROSTRES (BILL SHORT OR MODERATE, THICK, DEPRESSED AT BASE, COMPRESSED ON THE SIDES).

FAM.—OTIDIDÆ (BUSTARDS AND FLORICANS).

836. *Eupodotis edwardsi* (J. E. Gray.) The Indian Bustard.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Migratory in some districts, permanent resident in others. Rare in most parts of Sind, except in the Thar and Pákar districts. Uncommon in Cutch, very common in Káthiáwár, not common in Gujarát.

837. *Houbara macqueeni* (J. E. Gray & Hardw.) The Houbara Bustard.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common in Sind and Cutch. Rare in Káthiáwár and Gujarát.

839. *Sypheotides aurita* (Lath.) The Lesser Florican.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 10.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Migratory. Common throughout the region in the rainy season, except in Sind, whence it has only been reported from the neighbourhood of Kurrachee.

FAM.—CURSORIDÆ (Courier Plovers).

840. *Cursorius coromandelicus* (Gmel.) The Indian Courier Plover or Courser.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 10.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident in many localities. Rare in Cutch and Upper Sind. Not uncommon throughout the remainder of the region.

- 840 bis.—*Cursorius gallicus* (*Gmel.*) The European Courier Plover or Cream colored Courser.—Descr. Jerdon, III, Appendix ; "S. F." I, 228 ; IV, 11.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, and Gujarát. Permanent resident in Sind. Migratory in Gujarát. Common in suitable localities throughout the three provinces.

FAM.—GLAREOLIDÆ (Swallow Plovers or Pratincoles).

- 842 bis.—*Glareola pratincola* (*Lin.*) The Collared Pratincole.—Descr. Morris's British Birds, IV, 17 ; also "S. F." II, 284, and IV, 507 ; VII, 186.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Breeds in the Eastern Nára (Doig). Rare.

FAM.—CHARADRIDÆ (Plovers).

SUB-FAM.—CHARADRINÆ (True Plovers, including Grey, Golden, Sand and Ringed Plovers.)

844. *Squatarola helvetica* (*Gmel.*) The Grey Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." II, 338.

Loc. Recorded from north Gujarát and the coasts of Sind, Cutch and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant, though a few in immature plumage remain the whole year round in the Kurrachée harbour. Common.

845. *Charadrius fulvus* (*Gmel.*) The Indian Golden Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; vide "S. F." I, 229 ; II, 287 ; VII, 482.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

846. *Ægialitis geoffroyi*, (*Wagler.*) The Large Sand Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; also vide "S. F." I, 229 ; II, 288.

Loc. Recorded from north Gujarát, along the Runn of Cutch, and the coasts of Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant. Common.

847. *Ægialitis mongola* (*Pall.*) The Lesser Sand Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 230 ; II, 289.

Loc. Recorded from north Gujarát on the borders of the Runn, and the coasts of Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant. Common.

848. *Ægialitis cantiana* (Lath.) The Kentish Ring Plover.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, and *vide* "S. F." I, 230.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region, but
most partial to the coast and country adjoining.

849. *Ægialitis dubia* (Scop.) The Common Ring Plover.—Descr.
Jerdon, III, and *vide* "S. F." I, 231; II, 289; III, 179,
372, and VII, 227, 300.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and
Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common throughout
the region.

850. *Ægialitis minuta* (Pall.) Lesser Ring Plover.—Descr.
Jerdon, III; *vide* also "S. F." III, 179, and VII, 227, 300.

Loc. Recorded from Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Cold weather visit-
ant. The only specimens reported hitherto were obtained by
Butler near Deesa, and by Hayes Lloyd in Káthiáwár.

SUB-FAM.—VANELLINÆ (Lapwings).

851. *Vanellus vulgaris* (Bechst.) The Crested Lapwing or Peewit.—
Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 231.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not common.

852. *Chettusia gregaria* (Pall.) The Black-sided Lapwing.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 231, and IV, 13.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Common in suitable localities through-
out the whole region.

853. *Chettusia villotæi* (Audouin). The White-tailed Lapwing.—
Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 232; IV, 13.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, in suitable localities,
throughout the whole region.

855. *Lobivanellus indicus* (Bodd.) The Red Wattled Lapwing or "Pitty-to-do-it."—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." III, 14; VII, 67.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

856. *Lobipluvius malabarica* (Bodd.) The Yellow Wattled Lapwing.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 14.

Loc. Recorded from Lower Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Migratory in many localities. Sparingly scattered over the whole region, except Upper Sind, where it is virtually unknown.

SUB-FAM.—ESACINÆ (Stone Plovers).

858. *Æsacus recurvirostris* (Cuv.) The Large Stone Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." V, 121.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident (I believe.) Not common, and usually found on islands or rocks, in the beds of streams and rivers.

859. *Ædicnemus scolopax* (S. G. Gm.) The Stone Plover or Norfolk Plover, Bastard Florican, &c.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 232.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Tolerably common in suitable localities throughout the region.

FAM.—HÆMATOPODIDÆ (Sea Plovers.)

SUB-FAM.—STREPSILINÆ (Turnstones.)

860. *Streptilas interpres* (Lin.) The Turnstone.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 233; II, 292; IV, 464.

Loc. Recorded from the coasts of Sind and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant, though a few in immature plumage may remain the whole year round. Tolerably common.

SUB-FAM.—DROMADINÆ (Crab Plovers.)

861. *Dromas ardeola* (Payk.) The Crab Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." II, 293; III, 223, and VII, 186.

Loc. Recorded from the coasts of Sind and Cutch. Cold weather visitant. Not very common.

SUB-FAM.--HÆMATOPODINÆ (Oyster-Catchers.)

862. *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (Lin.) The Oyster-Catcher.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 234.

Loc. Recorded from the coasts of Sind, Cutch and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant, though a few remain, I believe, the whole year round. Common.

FAM.—GRUIDÆ (Cranes).

863. *Grus antigone* (Lin.) The Sarus Crane.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 234; VI, 458.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Very rare in Sind. Common throughout the remainder of the region.

864. *Grus leucogeranus* (Pall.) The Siberian or Large White Crane.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 235; VII, 187.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Rare.

865. *Grus communis* (Bechst.) The Common Crane.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 235; IV, 15.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. More or less common throughout the whole region.

866. *Anthropoides virgo* (Lin.) The Numidian Crane, Demoiselle or "Kullum."—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 15.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Rare in Sind. Common throughout the rest of the region.

TRIBE.—LONGIROSTRES (BILL MORE OR LESS
LENGTHENED, SLENDER, AND FEEBLE).

FAM.—SCOLOPACIDÆ (SNIPES, SAND-PIPERS, CURLEW, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—SCOLOPACINÆ (WOODCOCK AND SNIPES.)

867. *Scolopax rusticola* (*Lin.*) The Woodcock.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." V, 140, 504; VI, 458; VII, 470, 483, 525.
Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Very rare, and only occurs as a straggler in the migratory seasons.
870. *Gallinago sthenura* (*Tem.*) The Pin-tail Snipe.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." I, 423, 496; II, 294, 335; V, 213 *et seq.*, and VII, 525.
Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, but most plentiful, I believe, at the seasons of migration.
871. *Gallinago gallinaria* (*Gmel.*) The Common Full Snipe.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 423 and 496; II, 294, 335; V, 213; VII, 525.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common in suitable localities throughout the region.
872. *Gallinago gallinula* (*Lin.*) The Jack Snipe.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 235; IV, 15; VI, 459.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common in suitable localities throughout the region.
873. *Rhynchæa bengalensis* (*Lin.*) The Painted Snipe.—Descr. Jerdon, III; *vide* also "S. F." I, 235; V, 223; VI, 459.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident, though some migrate during the cold weather. Common in most parts of the region, especially during the rains.

SUB-FAM.—LIMOSINÆ (Godwits, Avoset Sand-piper, &c.)

875. *Limosa ægocephala* (Lin.) The Black-tailed Godwit.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." I, 235; III, 346;
 • IV, 16; VI, 460.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
 Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 875 bis.—*Limosa lapponica* (Lin.) The Bar-tailed Godwit.—
 Descr. "S. F." I, 235.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common
 in the Kurrachee Harbour, not reported from any other part of
 Sind.

876. *Terekia cinerea* (Güldenst.) The Avoset Sand-piper.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III, and *vide* "S. F." I, 237; II, 296; VI,
 460.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common
 in the Kurrachee Harbour, but not as yet reported from any
 other part of Sind.

SUB-FAM.—NUMENINÆ (Curlew and Whimbrel.)

877. *Numenius lineatus* (Cuv.) The Curlew.—Descr. Jerdon,
 III, and "S. F." I, 237, and II, 296 *et seq.*

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
 Cold weather visitant, though a few remain in the Kurrachee
 Harbour the whole year round. Common.

878. *Numenius phæopus* (Lin.) The Whimbrel.—Descr. Jerdon,
 III; "S. F." II, 297; IV, 16; VI, 460.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
 Cold weather visitant, though a few remain in the Kurrachee
 Harbour the whole year round. Common along the coast. Very
 rare, inland.

SUB-FAM.—TRINGINÆ (Ruff, Knot, Curlew-Stint, Dunlin,
 Stints, Sanderlings).

880. *Machetes pugnax* (Lin.) The Ruff.—Descr. Jerdon, III;
 "S. F." IV, 17.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold
 weather visitant. Common throughout the region, but most
 plentiful in Sind at the seasons of migration.

- 881 bis.—*Tringa crassirostris* (*Tem. & Sch.*) The Thick-billed Tringa.—Descr. "S. F." I, 240; II, 500; IV, 341, 464.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common in the Kurrachee Harbour.

882. *Tringa subarquata* (*Güld.*) The Curlew-Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 242; II, 297; IV, 342.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Cold weather visitant. Tolerably common.

883. *Tringa alpina* (*Lin.*) = *T. cinclus* (*Lin.*) The Dunlin.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 242.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant. Common, but as a rule a coast species.

884. *Tringa minuta* (*Leisl.*) The Little-Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 242, 491; II, 298; VII, 487.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

885. *Tringa temmincki* (*Leisl.*) The White-tailed Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 244.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

886. *Limicola platyrhyncha* (*Tem.*) The Broad-billed Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 244; VI, 461.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common along the coast, virtually unknown in land.

888. *Calidris arenaria* (*Linn.*) The Sanderling.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 244; IV, 343, 465.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant. A coast species. Common.

SUB-FAM.—PHALAROPINÆ (Coot-footed Stints.)

889. * *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Lin.) Coot-footed Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 245 ; VII, 487.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. A maritime species. Rare and difficult to procure.

890. *Lobipes hyperboreus* (Lin.) The Lesser Coot-footed Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 246 ; II, 338 ; V, 290 ; VII, 150, 488.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant. A maritime species but met with not uncommonly at the seasons of migration on inland lakes. Common, but very difficult to procure.

SUB-FAM.—TOTANINÆ (Sand-pipers, Green-Shanks, and Red-Shanks).

891. *Rhyacophila glareola* (Lin.) The Spotted Sand-piper.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." VII, 488.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Scarce at Aboo and in Sind. Common throughout the remainder of the region.

892. *Totanus ochropus* (Lin.) The Green Sand-piper.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Very common throughout the whole region.

893. *Tringoides hypoleucus* (Lin.) The Common Sand-piper.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." II, 299.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

894. *Totanus glottis* (Lin.) = *T. canescens* (Gmel.) The Green-Shank.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 247 ; VI, 463.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Tolerably common in most districts throughout the region.

*It seems somewhat doubtful now whether this bird occurs along the Sind coast + all. *Vide* "S. F." VII, 487.—E. A. B.

895. *Totanus stagnatilis* (*Bechst.*) The Lesser Green-Shank.—
Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly throughout the tank country.

896. *Totanus fuscus* (*Lin.*) The Spotted Red-Shank.—Descr. Jerdon, III; Summer Plum.—Descr. "S. F." IV, 510; *vide* also "S. F." I, 397.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Tolerably common throughout the region.

897. *Totanus calidris* (*Lin.*) The Red-Shank.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 248; II, 299.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

FAM.—HIMANTOPIDÆ (Stilt or Long-legs).

898. *Himantopus candidus* (*Bonn.*) The Stilt or Long-legs.—
Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 248; III, 183.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region, except at Aboo.

GEN.—RECURVIROSTRA (Avocets).

899. *Recurvirostra avocetta* (*Lin.*) The Avocet.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 248; IV, 18.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, though less plentiful in Cutch and the Thar and Párkár district.

TRIBE.—LATITORES (COOTS, RAILS, &c.)

FAM.—PARRIDÆ (JACANAS.)

SUB-FAM.—PARRINÆ (JACANAS.)

900. *Parra indica* (*Lath.*) The Bronze-winged Jacana.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." III, 184; IV, 19; VI, 464.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát. Permanent resident *I believe*.
Not common, and very locally distributed.

901. *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (*Scop.*) The Pheasant-tailed Jacana.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 249; III, 185; IV, 20; VI, 464; VII, 489.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident, probably in localities where the water remains the whole year round. Tolerably common throughout the region.

FAM.—RALLIDÆ (Water Hens, Coots, Rails, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—GALLINULINÆ (Coots, Water Cocks and Water Hens.)

902. *Porphyrio poliocephalus* (*Lath.*) The Purple Coot.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." I, 249; III, 185; IV, 20; VI, 464; VII, 22.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Probably a permanent resident where the water does not dry up. Common, but less so in Cutch, where there are not many localities suited to it.

903. *Fulica atra* (*Lin.*) The Common Bald Coot.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 249; VI, 465.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Seasonal visitant, except, perhaps, on large pieces of water that do not dry up in the hot weather. Rare at Aboo, common throughout the remainder of the region in the cold weather.

904. *Gallicrex cinereus* (*Gmel.*) The Bengal Water Cock.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." II, 300; III, 187; VI, 466.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Migratory. Very rare and only reported hitherto from the Eastern Nára and Muncher Lake.

905. *Gallinula chloropus* (*Lin.*) The Common Water Hen.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 250 ; VI, 466.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Migratory, except where the water remains all the year round. Not uncommon, except at Aboo.

907. *Erythra phænicura* (*Penn.*) The White-breasted Water Hen.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." II, 300.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát, Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident where the water remains the whole year round. Not uncommon, but somewhat locally distributed.

SUB-FAM.—RALLINÆ (Rails).

908. *Porzana akool* (*Sykes.*) The Brown Rail.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." IV, 21.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo and Gujarát. Migratory, except where the water remains the whole year round. Not common as a rule, but I found it breeding plentifully in a tank, about 18 miles S. E. of Deesa, in the month of August.

909. *Porzana maruetta* (*Briss.*) The English Spotted Rail.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 251 ; VII, 489.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not very common.

910. *Porzana bailloni* (*Vieill.*) Baillon's Crake.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 251 ; II, 301 ; VI, 467 ; VII, 489.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát. Seasonal visitant. Common in many of the tanks.

- 910 bis.—*Porzana parva* (*Scop.*) The Little Crake.—Descr. Morris's British Birds, V, 19, and "S. F." I, 251.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Seasonal visitant, very abundant on some of the inland pieces of water.

TRIBE.—CULTIROSTRES (Storks, Herons and Ibises).

FAM.—Ciconidæ (Storks).

915. *Leptoptilus argalus* (Lin.) The Adjutant or Gigantic Stork.—
Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 252; IV, 21; VI, 468.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Gujarát, and Káthiáwár.
Migratory. Occurs somewhat sparingly throughout the region
but in the more arid tracts it is seldom seen, except in the
rains.

917. *Xenorhynchus asiaticus* (Lath.) The Black-necked Stork.—
Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." I, 398 (immature)
and III, 189.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Permanent resident in the well-watered tracts. Not uncom-
mon, but less numerous in Sind and Cutch than in other parts
of the region.

918. *Ciconia nigra* (Lin.) The Black Stork.—Descr. Jerdon, III;
"S. F." I, 252; IV, 22.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Common in Sind along the Indus.
Rare throughout the remainder of the region.

919. *Ciconia alba* (Belon.) The White Stork.—Descr. Jerdon, III;
"S. F." IV, 22.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon.

920. *Dissura episcopa* (Bodd) The White-necked Stork.—Descr.
Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 398; III, 189; IV, 22; VI, 469.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Per-
manent resident. Tolerably common in Gujarát and at Aboo,
but very rare in Sind.

FAM.—ARDEIDÆ (Herons, Egrets, Bitterns and Night-Herons.)

923. *Ardea cinerea* (Lin.) The Common Blue Heron.—Descr.
Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 253.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Permanent resident. Common.

924. *Ardea purpurea* (Lin.) The Purple Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common in most parts of the region where rushy tanks and streams occur.

925. *Herodias torra* (Buch. & Ham.) The Large Egret or Large White Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." VI, 472, 480.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common throughout the region, especially in Sind.

926. *Herodias intermedia* (Hasselq.) The Little White Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VI, 476, 480.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident, except at Aboo, whence only one specimen has been reported. Common, but most abundant in Sind.

927. *Herodias garzetta* (Lin.) The Little Egret.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VI, 476, 480.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, except at Aboo, where it occurs only as a straggler.

928. *Demiegretta gularis* (Bosc.) The Ashy Egret.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." I, 254; II, 309; IV, 23, 465; V, 224; and VII, 453.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Northern Gujarát along the Rann. Permanent resident. A coast species as a rule. Common.

929. *Bubulcus coromandus* (Bodd.) The Cattle Egret.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common.

930. *Ardeola grayi* (*Sykes*.) The Pond Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VI, 482.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Very common.
931. *Butorides javanica* (*Horsf.*) The Little Green Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and *vide* "S. F." I, 256, 399; II, 310; and III, 191.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident, except, perhaps, at Aboo. Tolerably common throughout the region.
932. *Ardetta flavicollis* (*Lath.*) The Black Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." III, 191; VI, 483.
Loc. Sind. Permanent Resident. Rare excepting in the Eastern Nára, where it is not very uncommon and breeds (Doig).
933. *Ardetta cinnamomea* (*Gmel.*) The Chestnut Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon III; also *vide* "S. F." II, 311; VI, 483; VII, 177.
Loc. Sind. Probably a permanent resident as it breeds in the Eastern Nára, where, like the last species, it is not very uncommon. In other parts it is rare.
934. *Ardetta sinensis* (*Gmel.*) The Yellow Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 308; II, 311.
Loc. Recorded from Gujarát and Sind. Migratory? Not uncommon during the rains in the Eastern Nára, rare in other parts.
935. *Ardetta minuta* (*Lin.*) The Little Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 256.
Loc. Recorded from Sind. Probably a permanent resident. Very rare, as a rule; but not so uncommon in the Eastern Nára, where it breeds (Doig).
936. *Botaurus stellaris* (*Lin.*) The Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 256; IV, 24; VII, 526.
Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not common in Gujarát, but common in many parts of Sind.
937. *Nycticorax griseus* (*Lin.*) The Night Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 415.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident. Common, except at Aboo, where it only occurs as a straggler.

FAM.—TANTALIDÆ (Ibises, Shell and Pelican Ibises,
Spoon-bills, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—TANTALINÆ (Pelican Ibisses.)

938. *Tantalus leucocephalus* (*Forst.*) The Pelican Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 399; VII, 309, 507.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Permanent resident in some parts, migratory in others. Common, except in Sind, where it only occurs plentifully in a few localities.

SUB-FAM.—PLATALEINÆ (Spoon-bills.)

939. *Platalea leucorodia* (*Lin.*) The Spoon-bill.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 256.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Migratory in some districts, permanent resident in others. Common in most localities suitable to its habits.

SUB-FAM.—ANASTOMATINÆ (Shell Ibisses.)

940. *Anastomus oscitans* (*Bodd.*) The Shell Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." IV, 212, 213.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Migratory in some parts, permanent resident in others. Not uncommon, except in Sind, where it is rare, except in the Eastern Nára.

SUB-FAM.—IBISINÆ (Ibises.)

941. *Ibis melanocephala* (*Lath.*) The White Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and *vide* "S. F." II, 436.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Not uncommon.

942. *Inocotis papillosus* (*Tem.*) The Warty-headed or Black Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common, except in the very desert tracts.

943. *Falcinellus igneus* (*S. G. Gmel.*) The Glossy Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 257.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant, but a few remain in the Eastern Nára all the year round, as Mr. Doig found them breeding there in May. Common in Sind and Káthiáwár, less numerous in Cutch and Gujarát.

ORDER VI.—NATATOIRES (FEET MORE OR LESS WEBBED ; LEGS FAR BACK.)

TRIBE.—LAMELLIROSTRES (FLAMINGOES, SWANS, GEESE, AND DUCKS.)

FAM.—PHÆNICOPTERIDÆ (FLAMINGOES).

944. *Phænicopterus antiquorum* (*Tem.*) The Flamingo.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 257.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 944 bis.—*Phænicopterus minor* (*Geoffr. St. Hill.*) The Small Red Indian Flamingo or Lesser Flamingo.—Descr. "S. F." I, 33 and 401, and II, 341 ; IV, 25.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Migratory. Rare in Gujarát, and not common so far as is known in Sind.

FAM.—CYGNIDÆ (Swans.)

- 944 ter.—*Cygnus olor* (*Gmel.*) The Mute Swan.—Descr. Morris's British Birds, V, 133, and *vide* "S. F." VII, 99 *et seq.*

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Very rare.

FAM.—ANSERIDÆ (Geese.)

SUB-FAM.—ANSERINÆ (Typical Geese.)

945. *Anser cinereus* (*Meyer.*) The Grey Lag Goose.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 258 ; IV, 26, 197 ; VII, 491.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Very common in Sind, scarce in other parts of the region.

947. *Anser albifrons* (*Scop.*) The White-fronted Goose.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 259.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Rare.

949. *Anser indicus* (*Lath.*) The Barred-headed Goose.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." IV, 499; VII, 491.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common.

SUB-FAM.—PLECTROPTERINÆ (Spurred Geese.)

950. *Sarcidiornis melanonotus* (*Penn.*) The Nuktah or Black-backed Goose.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 27; VI, 486.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident in many localities where the water does not dry up. Very rare in Sind, not uncommon in Cutch, common in Gujarát and Káthiáwár.

SUB-FAM.—NETTOPODINÆ (Goose Teal.)

951. *Nettopus coromandelianus* (*Gmel.*) The White-bodied Goose Teal or Cotton Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 27; VII, 491.

Loc. Recorded from Gujarát and Káthiáwár. Migratory *I believe*, though a few may remain to breed. Not common.

SUB-FAM.—TADORININÆ (Whistling Teal, Shieldrakes, &c.)

952. *Dendrocygna javanica* (*Horsf.*) The Whistling Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and *vide* "S. F." VI, 488.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident in many parts of the region, though most plentiful in the rains. Common.

953. *Dendrocygna fulva* (*Gm.*) = *D. major* (*Jerdon.*) The Large Whistling Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and *vide* "S. F." VI, 488; VII, 463.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Permanent resident, *probably*, though most common in the rains. Not uncommon on the Muncher and other large pieces of water.

954. *Casarca rutila* (Pall.) The Buddy Shieldrake or Brahminy Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 260 ; IV, 198.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon.
956. *Tadorna cornuta* (G. Gmel.) The Shieldrake.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 260 ; VII, 492.
Loc. Recorded from Sind and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant. Rare, though less so at the Muncher Lake than in other parts.

FAM.—ANATIDÆ (Ducks.)

SUB-FAM.—ANATINÆ (Typical Ducks with small hind toe, not webbed.)

957. *Spatula clypeata* (Lin.) The Shoveller.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." IV, 199.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.
958. *Anas boschas* (Lin.) The Mallard or Common European Wild-duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." I, 261 ; IV, 199.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common in Sind, but very sparingly scattered over the remainder of the region.
959. *Anas pœcilorhyncha* (Forst.) The Spotted-billed or Grey Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III ; "S. F." IV, 29 ; VII, 507.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common.
961. *Chaulelasmus streperus* (Lin.) The Gadwall.—Descr. Jerdon, III.
Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Very common.

- 961 bis.—*Chaulelasmus angustirostris* (*Ménétries.*) The Marbled Duck.—Descr. Bree's Birds of Europe, IV, 158; also "S. F." I, 263; III, 273; VII, 493, 523.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common in Sind, but somewhat scarce in Gujarát.

962. *Dafila acuta* (*Lin.*) The Pin-tail Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 261; IV, 29, 200.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

963. *Mareca penelope* (*Lin.*) The Widgeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 261; IV, 30; VII, 494.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not common in Cutch or Gujarát; common in Káthiáwár and in parts of Sind, Muncher Lake for instance.

964. *Querquedula crecca* (*Lin.*) The Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

965. *Querquedula circoia* (*Lin.*) The Garganey or Blue-winged Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 201.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

SUB-FAM.—FULIGULINÆ (Diving Ducks with larger hind toe, bordered with a web).

967. *Fuligula rufina* (*Pall.*) The Red-crested Pochard.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 201.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

968. *Fuligula ferina* (Lin.) The Red-headed Pochard.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Common, but often locally distributed.

969. *Fuligula nyroca* (Güldenst.) The White-eyed Pochard.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." IV, 202; VII, 493.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Common.

971. *Fuligula cristata* (Lin.) The Tufted Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Common, but confined usually to the larger pieces of water.

- 971 bis.—*Clangula glaucium* (Lin.) The Golden-eye Duck.—Descr. Morris's British Birds, V, 265, and "S. F." VII, 441, 464, and 505.

Loc. Sind. Cold weather visitant. Obtained on the Indus by Sir A. Burnes. Rare.

FAM.—MERGIDÆ (Mergansers).

972. *Mergus merganser* (Lin.) The Merganser.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 422; II, 336, 439; IV, 202, 496; V, 323; VII, 149.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. A coast species. Not common.

973. *Mergellus albellus* (Lin.) The Smew.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 265; IV, 31, 202.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Rare, except, perhaps, on the Muncher Lake, where it is less scarce.

TRIBE.—MERGITORES (Divers, Grebes, &c.)

FAM.—PODICIPIDÆ (Grebes).

974. *Podiceps cristatus* (Lin.) The Crested Grebe.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 142, 265; IV, 31, 203.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. Rare, as a rule, but most numerous.

- 974 bis.—*Podiceps nigricollis* (*Sund.*) = *Colymbus auritus* (*Linn*)
var. The Eared Grebe.—*Descr.* Morris's British Birds, V,
 309; also "S. F." I, 142, 267.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon along the Sind and Mekran Coast as far as the mouths of the Indus.

975. *Podiceps minor* (*Gmel.*) The Little Grebe or Dabchick.—
Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 268; IV, 203.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, and Mount Aboe. Permanent resident in many parts. Common.

TRIBE.—VAGATOIRES (Comprising Petrels, Gulls and Terns).

FAM.—PROCELLARIDÆ (Petrels).

- 976 *Oceanites oceanicus* (*Banks*) Wilson's Petrel.—*Descr.* "S. F."
 V, 292; also *vide* III, 375; VI, 490; VII, 178.

Loc. Sind. Migratory. Occurs along the coast between Kurrachee and the mouths of the Indus. Not common, and is usually found some distance from the shore.

- 976 bis.—*Puffinus persicus* (*Hume.*) Hume's Shear-Water.—*Descr.*
 "S. F." I, 5, and V, 292.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Migratory (going up the Persian Gulf to breed). Not uncommon.

SUB-FAM.—LESTRIDINÆ (Skuas).

- 977 ter.—*Stercorarius asiaticus* (*Hume.*) Hume's Skua.—*Descr.*
 "S. F." I, 269; also *vide* V, 294.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Migratory. Not uncommon.

FAM.—LARIDÆ (Gulls and Terns).

SUB-FAM.—LARINÆ (Gulls).

- 978 bis.—*Larus cachinnans* (*Pall.*) The Herring Gull.—*Descr.*
 "S. F." I, 271; VII, 468.

Loc. Recorded from the Sind and Káthiáwár coasts and all the larger lakes in Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 978 ter.—*Larus affinis* (*Reinh.*) The Slaty Herring Gull.—Descr. "S. F." I, 273; VII, 463.

Loc. Recorded from the coasts of Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár.
Cold weather visitant. Very common.

979. *Larus ichthyaëtus* (*Pall.*) The Large Black-headed Gull.—Descr. Jerdon, III; *vide* also "S. F." I, 277.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, both inland and along the coast.
Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon.

980. *Larus brunneicephalus* (*Jerd.*) The Brown-headed Gull.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 278; IV, 203; VI, 491.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát.
Cold weather visitant. More or less common throughout the region.

981. *Larus ridibundus* (*Lin.*) The Laughing Gull.—Descr. Jerdon, III, and "S. F." I, 278.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common, especially along the coast.

- 981 ter.—*Larus hemprichi* (*Bonap.*) The Sooty Gull.—Descr. "S. F." I, 279; IV, 14; also V, 297.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common.

- 981 quat.—*Larus gelastes* (*Licht.*) The Rosy or Slender-billed Gull.—Descr. "S. F." I, 275.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Cold weather visitant. Very common.

SUB-FAM.—STERNINÆ (Terns, Noddies, and Skimmers).

982. *Sterna caspia* (Pall.) The Caspian Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 280; III, 347.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Migratory. Common along the coast and in the larger lakes.

983. *Sterna anglica* (Mont.) The Gull-billed Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." I, 281.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Migratory. Not uncommon throughout the region, but especially plentiful in the Kurrachee Harbour and at the Muncher Lake.

984. *Hydrochelidon hybrida* (Pall.) The Whiskered or Small Marsh Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." III, 348; IV, 224; VII, 445.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, except along the coast, where it does not, *I believe*, occur.

985. *Sterna seena* (Sykes). The Large River Tern.—Descr. Jerdon III, and "S. F." I, 282.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Permanent resident. Common, except along the coast.

987. *Sterna melanogastra* (Temm.) The Black-bellied Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; *vide* also "S. F." I, 282; III, 348; VI, 492.

Loc. Recorded from Sind. Permanent resident. Common, except along the coast, where it does not, *I believe*, occur.

- 987 bis.—*Sterna albigena* (Licht.) The White-cheeked Tern.—Descr. "S. F." IV, 468; also V, 298 and 323.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Cold weather visitant, migrating to the Persian Gulf to breed. Not uncommon in the Kurrachee Harbour.

- 988 ter.—*Sterna saundersi* (*Hume.*) The Little Tern.—Descr. "S. F." IV, 469, and V, 324 *et seq.*

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Migratory. Common in the Kurrachee Harbour in the hot weather, breeding on the neighbouring "*maidāns*."

989. *Sterna bergii* (*Licht.*) The Large Sea Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." I, 283; IV, 470; V, 300.

Loc. Recorded from the coasts of Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant. Common.

990. *Sterna media* (*Horsf.*) The Lesser Sea Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also "S. F." I, 284; II, 318; IV, 474, and V, 301.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár. Cold weather visitant. Very common.

- 990 bis.—*Sterna cantiaea* (*Gmel.*) The Sandwich Tern.—Descr. "S. F." I, 285.

Loc. Recorded from the coast of Sind. Cold weather visitant. Very common, specially in the Kurrachee Harbour.

992. *Sterna anæthæta* (*Scop.*) The Panayan Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also "S. F." IV, 475, and VII, 178.

Loc. Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár. Migratory. A coast species, occurring, as a rule, some distance from the shore. Not very common.

995. *Rhynchops albigollis* (*Swains.*) The Indian Skimmer.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VII, 99.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Mount Aboo. Probably a permanent resident in Sind, where it is tolerably common along the Indus. At Aboo it can only have occurred as a very rare straggler.

TRIBE.—PISCATORES (Web-footed aquatic birds that perch on trees or rocks, and feed chiefly on fish.)

FAM.—PHAETONIDÆ (Tropic Birds).

996 bis.—*Phaeton indicus* (*Hume*). The Indian White Tropic Bird.—Descr. "S. F." I, 287; IV, 481, and V, 302.

Loc. Recorded from the coasts of Sind, Cutch, and Káthiáwár. As there is no breeding ground along this coast it must migrate for that purpose. Not common, and keeps far out at sea.

FAM.—SULIDÆ (Boobies).

999 bis.—*Sula cyanops* (*Sund.*) The White Booby.—Descr. "S. F." V, 303 and 307.

Loc. Sind. Migratory. Occurs along the Sind coast as far as the Gulf of Cutch, keeping usually far out at sea.

FAM.—PELICANIDÆ (Pelicans).

1003. *Pelecanus javanicus* (*Horsf.*) The Small White Pelican.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." VI, 494, and VII, 238.

Loc. Recorded from Sind and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Common.

1004. *Pelecanus philippensis* (*Gmel.*) The Grey Pelican.—Descr. Jerdon, III; also *vide* "S. F." VI, 495.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát. Cold weather visitant. Tolerably common, but less so in Sind than the other species.

1004 bis.—*Pelecanus crispus* (*Bruch.*) The Dalmatian Pelican.—Descr. "Bree's Birds of Europe" IV, 173; "S. F." I, 288; VII, 448.

Loc. Recorded from Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Sind. Cold weather visitant. Common, particularly in Sind.

FAM.—GRACULIDÆ (Cormorants, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—GRACULINÆ (Cormorants).

1005. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Lin.) The large Cormorant.—
Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiawar, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Migratory, except in the Eastern Nára, where it remains to breed. Common.

1006. *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* (Steph.) The Lesser Cormorant.—Descr. Jerdon, III; "S. F." VII, 178.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident in well-watered districts, like the Eastern Nára, where it remains to breed. Common.

1007. *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* (Pall)=*P. javanicus* (Horsf.)
The Little Cormorant.—Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Sind, Cutch, Káthiawar, Gujarát, and Mount Aboo. Permanent resident in districts where there is water the whole year round. Common, except at Aboo, where it only occurs as a straggler.

SUB-FAM.—PLOTINÆ (Snake Birds.)

1008. *Plotus melanogaster* (Penn.) The Indian Snake Bird.—
Descr. Jerdon, III.

Loc. Recorded from Mount Aboo, Sind, Cutch, Káthiawar, and Gujarát. Permanent resident, except perhaps, at Aboo. Common throughout the region wherever there is water.

In addition to the above, the following seven species have been reported as occurring in Sind also; but as it is generally believed that they were recorded in error, I have not given them a place in this list:—

- 259 bis.—*Lanius auriculatus* (P. L. S. Müll).
469 *Irena puella* (Lath.)
490 ter.—*Saxicola leucomelas* (Pall).
497 ter.—*Ruticilla mesoleuca* (Hemp. & Ehr.)
720 quat.—*Emberiza miliaria* (Lin.)
751 ter.—*Linaria cannabina* (Lin.)
857 *Hoplopterus ventralis* (Cuv.)

There is one species, however, which I have omitted, that, I believe, should have been included, and that is—

593.—*Budytes cinereocapilla* (Savi.) "S. F." VI, 363.

specimens of which, *I believe*, I obtained this year at Sukkur, but not having yet convinced myself of their identity, I have thought it better to omit it.

In a few species, it will be noticed, that I have omitted to mention, if migratory or not, and whether common or otherwise, I must plead want of time as an excuse for these omissions as well as when references have been omitted, and in cases in which the popular name of the species is omitted I may mention that I have been unable to ascertain what the English name of the bird is.

E. A. B.

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

BIRDS OF THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

By

CAPTAIN E. A. BUTLER, H. M.'s 83RD REGIMENT.

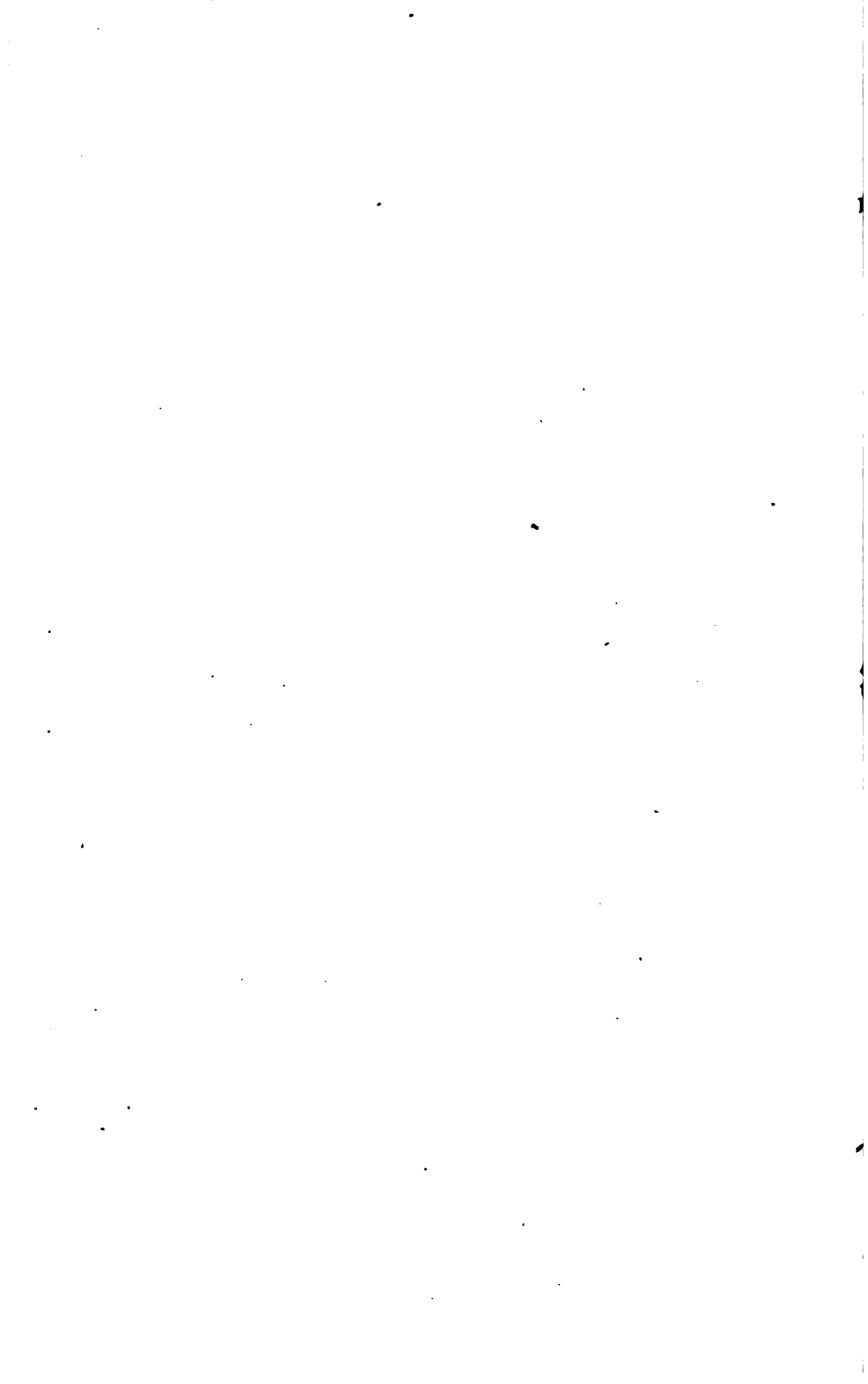
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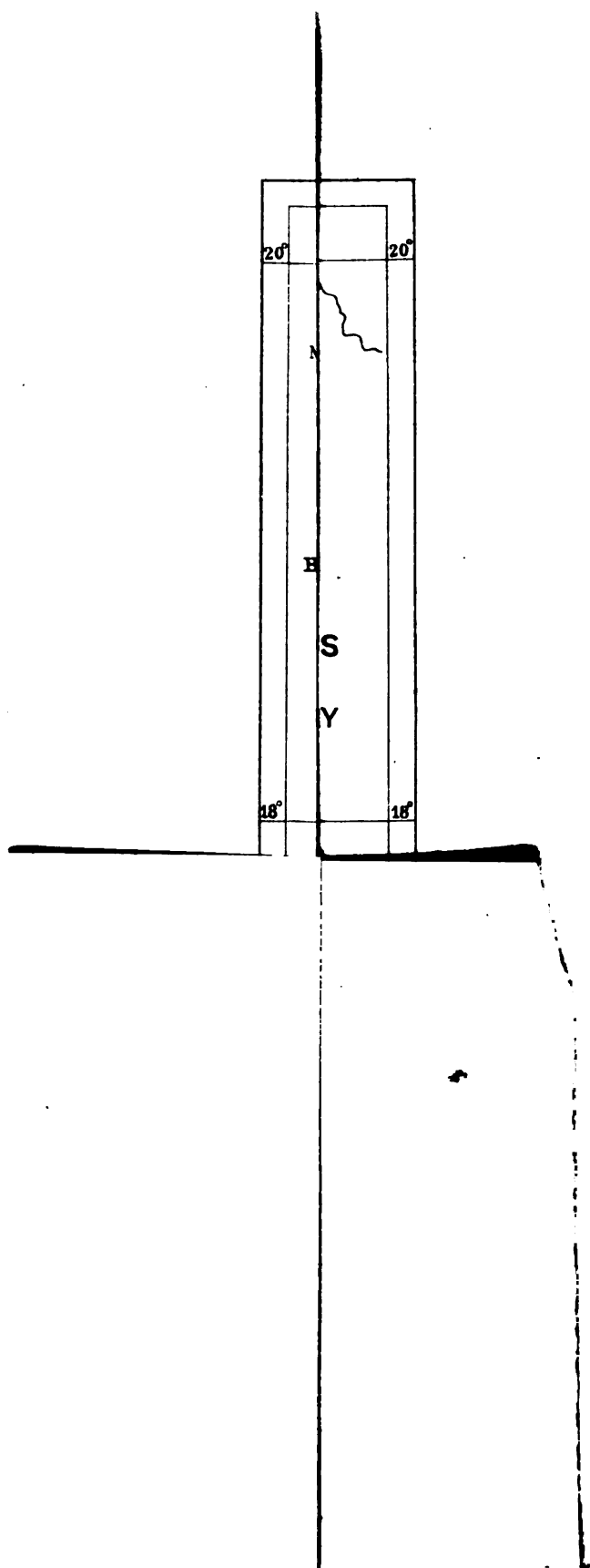


Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1880.





INTRODUCTION.

IN the following pages I have endeavoured, at the request of the Compiler of the "Bombay Gazetteer", to give as complete a list as possible of the birds of the southern portion of the Bombay Presidency. The chapter is divided into two Sections, one containing a list of the species that are known, up to date, for certain to occur within the region to which it refers, the other containing a list of species that have been procured in other parts of the Malabár coast and of which many if not all will probably be found to occur either as stragglers or as permanent residents within our limits hereafter.

As regards the plains portion of the region in all probability most of the species that occur will be found included in Section I., but as regards the Gháts I fear that many species have been unavoidably omitted as such a large area within the region still remains unworked, including Dhárwár, the Kánara jungles and other large and important tracts of forest and open country; still if such is the case in all probability most of them if they do turn up hereafter will be found included in Section II.

It must not for one moment be supposed that I anticipate the occurrence of *all* of the species entered in Section II. within our limits hereafter because I have entered them in the list, as I think it very improbable that many of them will occur; still as the whole of them have occurred at some time or other along the Malabár coast further south as will be observed by the notes appended, there is no reason why many of them, if not all, should not occur as residents or stragglers on the hills on the western side of the region also, which are a continuation of the same range.

The works I have referred to in the preparation of this list are as follows :

Dr. Jerdon's Birds of India, 3 Volumes.

"Stray Feathers" by Allan Hume, 8 Volumes.

Major Lloyd's list of Konkan Species.

Mr. Vidal's list of Ratnágiri birds, (Bombay Gazetteer).

Mr. Vidal's list of the birds of the South Konkan (S. F. IX, pp. I, 96.)

and I am greatly indebted to the authors of those works and their correspondents for the assistance their experience has afforded me.

In conclusion I can only add that I trust the publication of this list will encourage those who take an interest in the subject to bring to notice, by reporting to Mr. A. O. Hume, Editor of "Stray Feathers," Rothney Castle, Simla, any species they may come across subsequently within our limits, which I have not included or which may be included in Section II. but not in Section I. with a view to completing the general knowledge of the ornithology of this Presidency hereafter.

E. A. B.

Belgaum, 10th September 1880.

NOTE.

The Orders, Families, Genera, and Species are arranged after Dr. Jerdon's work and Mr. Hume's new Catalogue of the Birds of India, published in "Stray Feathers",* Vol. VIII, page 73 *et seq.* and corrected up to 1st March 1879.

Species which have occurred along the Malabár coast, but not hitherto within the geographical limits of this chapter, and species of which the occurrence is doubtful, are included in Section II.

Doubtful species are entered in italics with a note of interrogation prefixed.

ABBREVIATIONS.

"S. F." signifies "Stray Feathers."

Descr. signifies "Described."

* A Journal of Indian Ornithology, edited by Allan Hume and commenced in 1873. Nine volumes are now complete.

SECTION I.

[This Section contains 426 species of which 3 are doubtfully distinct.]

ORDER I.—RAPTORES (BIRDS OF PREY).

FAM.—VULTURIDÆ (VULTURES).

SUB-FAM.—VULTURINÆ (TRUE VULTURES).

2. *Otogyps calvus* (*Scop.*) The Black Vulture.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 7; Hume's Raptores, 8.

Permanent resident. Occurs throughout the region. Not uncommon, as a rule, but less abundant in some districts than in others.

- 4 bis.—*Gyps pallescens* (*Hume.*) The Long-billed Brown Vulture.—Descr. Hume's Raptores, 24; "S. F." I, 150, and VII, 325.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon in districts where there are high cliffs to which it resorts to breed. This is probably the species entered in Mr. Vidal's list of Ratnágiri species as *G. indicus* ("S. F." LX, 29).

5. *Pseudogyps bengalensis* (*Gmel.*) The White-backed Vulture.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 10; Hume's Raptores, 26.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

SUB-FAM.—NEOPHRONINÆ (Scavengers).

6. *Neophron ginginianus* (*Lath.*) The White or Indian Scavenger Vulture.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 12; Hume's Raptores, 31; also *vide* "S. F." I, 150.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region, though less numerous in Ratnágiri than in other districts.

FAM.—FALCONIDÆ (Falcons).

SUB-FAM.—FALCONINÆ (True Falcons.)

8. *Falco peregrinus* (*Gm.*) The Perigrine Falcon.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 21; Hume's *Raptores*, 49; "S. F." VIII, 221.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly along the coast of Ratnágiri and may be found as a straggler inland. I observed it occasionally in and about Belgaum, but, as yet, we have no other record of its occurrence in other parts of the region.

9. *Falco perigrinator* (*Sund.*) The Shaheen Falcon.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 25; Hume's *Raptores*, 55; also *vide* "S. F." III, 197, and V, 500; VIII, 423 *et seq.*

Permanent resident. This species belongs to the Ghát district, and, though not common, no doubt occurs sparingly along the whole range. I obtained it near Poona and heard of an eyrie at Khandála, where, I believe, it breeds annually. I also saw a falcon at A'mboli, on the Gháts near Belgaum, which I believe belonged to this species. Mr. Davidson observed it in the Sâtára districts near Adul on the Khoimoor river, and Mr. Fairbank mentions it as having been found in the Marátha country. Major Lloyd also includes it in his list of Konkan species.

11. *Falco jugger* (*J. E. Gr.*) The Laggar Falcon.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 30; Hume's *Raptores*, 70.

Permanent resident. Locally common, but in many parts of the southern portion of the region rare. I seldom observed it about Belgaum, and it has not been recorded yet from Ratnágiri.

13. *Falco subbuteo* (*Lin.*) The European Hobby.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 33, and Hume's *Raptores*, 85.

Winter visitant. Not common. I noticed it occasionally about Belgaum and obtained one fine specimen. Jerdon remarks "not very common though occasionally killed in different parts of the country. I have killed it near Jálna in the Deccan."

16. *Falco chiquera* (*Daud.*) The Turumpti or Red-headed Merlin.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 36; Hume's *Raptores*, 91.

Permanent resident. Locally common, but in some districts, Ratnágiri for instance, and about Belgaum scarce.

17. *Cerchneis tinnunculus* (Lin.) The Kestrel.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 38; Hume's *Raptores*, 96.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region. Mr. Davidson thinks, it breeds at Mahábaleshvar and in the cliffs below Mátherán, and, as it is known to do so further south on the Nilgiris, he may be right in his conjecture, but as yet the fact has not been proved.

18. *Cerchneis naumanni* (Fleisch.) The Lesser Kestrel.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 40; "S. F." VII, 73 and 331.

Cold weather visitant. Locally common in the Deccan. Davidson observed several hundreds near Sholápur on one occasion. Mr. Fairbank obtained it at Nagar where it appears to occur also in flocks. In the southern portion of the region it has not yet been obtained, and, if it does occur, must be rare.

Mr. Hume suggests, not having seen specimens from Southern India, that it may be *C. pekinensis*, which differs from the present species in the larger amount of grey on the wings which extends right up to the carpal joint, and he is probably right. (S. F." III., 384; VII, 332.)

- 19 bis.—*Cerchneis amurensis* (Radde.) The Eastern Orange-legged Hobby or Kestrel.—Descr. "S. F." II, 527, 528; III, 303, 327, 362; V, 6.

Cold weather visitant. Rare as a rule. I observed a huge flock numbering some thousands passing over Belgaum on the 24th November and shot two fine specimens. It feeds on insects in open country, hovering over the fields exactly like the common Kestrel. It is not included in any of the other local lists, but Mr. Laird told me he had once obtained a specimen in the same district. Jerdon remarks "not common in India but generally spread throughout the country. I have killed it on the Nilgiris, in Central India, &c."

The adult birds differ from the Western form, *C. vespertina*, in having the under wing coverts and axillaries pure white, the same parts in *vespertina* being bluish grey like the breast.

In both of my specimens, which appear to be in immature plumage, the under wing coverts are transversely barred with slaty black on a white ground, the front view of the bird closely resembling the common Hobby as pointed out "S. F." II, 528.

SUB-FAM.—ACCIPITRINÆ (Hawks).

23. *Astur badius* (Gm.) The Shikra or Indian Sparrow Hawk.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 48; Hume's *Raptores*, 117.

Permanent resident in most parts of the region. Common.

24. *Accipiter nisus* (*Lin.*) The European Sparrow Hawk.—
Descr. Jerdon I, 51; Hume's Raptores, 124.

Cold weather visitant. Uncommon, occurring only as a straggler. Jerdon mentions it from the Nilgiris.

SUB-FAM.—AQUILINÆ (Eagles).

27. *Aquila mogilnik* (*S. G. Gm.*) The Imperial Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 57; Hume's Raptores, 142; "S. F." I, 290, 325, and VII, 335.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Davidson mentions a young male shot at Sholapur in the Deccan, south of which it does not appear to have been obtained within the region. Jerdon remarks "rare in the south of India."

28. *Aquila clanga* (*Pall.*) The Spotted Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 59; Hume's Raptores, 162; also *vide* "S. F." I, 328; III, 25, 304 *et seq.*, and IV, 268, 271.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Very locally distributed and not common, occurring, as a rule, only where there are tanks. Mr. Fairbank believes, it breeds near the Ekruk Tank. Jerdon mentions it as "common along the Malabar coast."

29. *Aquila vindhiana*, (*Frankl.*) The Indian Tawny Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 60; Hume's Raptores, 178, and "S. F." I, 463.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region excepting perhaps in Ratnágiri, where it appears to be scarce.

31. *Hieraetus pennatus* (*Gm.*) The Booted Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 63; Hume's Raptores, 182.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, as a rule, but scarce about Belgaum and in Ratnágiri.

32. *Neopus malayensis* (Reinw.) The Black Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 65; and *vide* "S. F." VI, 11n.

Rare and only found on the Gháts and in the adjoining jungles. Mr. Fairbank obtained it at Mahábaleshvar, and Major Lloyd includes it in his list of Konkan species, so that it probably occurs sparingly along the whole range of hills. Jerdon also mentions its occurrence along the Western Gháts and on the Nilgiris.

33. *Nisaetus fasciatus* (Vieill.) Bonelli's Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 67; Hume's *Raptores*, 189; "S. F." VIII, 224 (immature).

Permanent resident. Occurs sparingly throughout the region. Mr. Vidal does not include it in his list of Ratnágiri birds, but Major Lloyd enters it as a Konkan species.

34. *Limnaetus caligatus* (Raffl.) The Changeable Hawk-Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 70; Hume's *Raptores*, 198 *et seq.*, and "S. F." VI, 11n.; IX, 143.

Rare. Mr. Fairbank says "may now and then be obtained in the plains of the Deccan," and that he shot a specimen near Nagar. No one else seems to have met with it, so that probably it only occurs as a straggler if it occurs at all.

35. *Limnaetus cirrhatus* (Gm.) The Crested Hawk-Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 71; Hume's *Raptores*, 206, and "S. F." IV, 356; IX, 30.

Permanent resident. Confined to the hilly tracts where it is not uncommon. In Ratnágiri it appears to be exceptionally plentiful.

38. *Circaetus gallicus* (Gm.) The Common Serpent Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 76; Hume's *Raptores*, 217.

Probably a permanent resident. Occurs sparingly throughout the region, except in Ratnágiri, whence it has not yet been recorded.

39. *Spilornis cheela* (*Lath.*) The Crested Serpent Eagle.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 77; Hume's Raptores, 222, and "S. F."
I, 306; IX, 31.

Rare. A single specimen was obtained by Mr. Crawford at Sávantvádi, which is the only instance I have heard of its occurrence. The bird, Mr. Fairbank alludes to as common along the Sáhyádris, is doubtless the next species although he has entered it under this heading.

- 39 bis.—*Spilornis melanotis* (*Jerd.*) The Lesser or Southern Indian Harrier-Eagle.—"S. F." I, 306, and VII, 340; IX, 32.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon as a rule along the Gháts, but confined to the hilly tracts and adjacent jungles.

40. *Pandion haliaëtus* (*Lin.*) The Osprey.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 80; and Hume's Raptores, 234.

Cold weather visitant. Common along the coast of Ratnágiri amongst the tidal creeks and estuaries, but occurs nowhere else that I am aware of within the region.

43. *Haliaëtus leucogaster* (*Gm.*) The Grey-backed Sea Eagle.
Descr. Jerdon, I, 84; "S. F." II, 149; IV, 422, 461; IX, 32.

Permanent resident. Like the last species, not uncommon along the coast, but not found elsewhere within the region. A large colony frequents and breeds upon Pigeon island lower down the coast.

SUB-FAM.—BUTEONINÆ (Buzzards).

45. *Buteo ferox* (*S. G. Gm.*) The Long-legged Buzzard.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 88; Hume's Raptores, 274; also *vide* "S. F." IV, 362 *et seq*; VIII, 225 (immature).

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon throughout the region, excepting in Ratnágiri, whence it has not yet been recorded.

48. *Butastur teesa* (*Frankl.*) The White-eyed Buzzard.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 92; Hume's Raptores, 286.

Permanent resident in many parts of the region and common almost everywhere, except in Ratnágiri and the forest tracts where it appears to be scarce.

It appears to have been omitted accidentally in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's Deccan list.

51. *Circus macrurus* (*S. G. Gm.*) The Pale Harrier.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 96; Hume's Raptores, 298, and "S. F." I, 160, 418.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

52. *Circus cineraceus* (*Mont.*) Montague's Harrier.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 97; Hume's Raptores, 303; also *vide* "S. F." I, 418, and VII, 34, 503.

Cold weather visitant. Not very common, but occurs I believe sparingly throughout the region, though not recorded yet from Ratnágiri.

54. *Circus æruginosus* (*Lin.*) The Marsh Harrier.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 99; Hume's Raptores, 314.

Cold weather visitant. Common in some parts of the region less so in others, but occurs in suitable localities throughout the whole tract of country with which we are dealing.

SUB-FAM.—MILVINÆ (Kites).

55. *Haliastur indus*, (*Bodd.*) The Maroon-backed or Brahminy Kite.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 101; Hume's Raptores, 316; and "S. F." VII, 251; IX, 84.

Permanent resident in some parts of the region. Not very common but generally distributed, occurring in most of the districts. Prefers well watered tracts.

56. *Milvus govinda* (Sykes.) The Common Pariah Kite.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I, 104; Hume's *Raptores*, 320; and "S. F."
 III, 35, 229; VIII, 467.

Permanent resident. Very common in most localities throughout the region.

- 56 bis.—*Milvus melanotis* (Tem. & Schl.) The Large Pariah Kite.—Descr. Hume's *Raptores*, 326; also *vide* "S. F." I, 35, 160, 229, 275, and III, 229; IV, 414; VIII, 466.

Permanent resident in all probability. Not common. Mr. Hume mentions having obtained a single specimen in the Bombay Harbour. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. There has been a good deal of discussion as to whether the three recognized races of Indian kites, viz., *M. govinda* (Sykes), *M. melanotis* (Tem. & Sch.), and *M. affinis* (Gould) are entitled to specific separation. Mr. Gurney thinks they are not ("S. F." VIII, 180); but until the question is settled, it is as well perhaps to notice them separately.

57. *Pernis ptilorhynchus* (Tem.) The Crested Honey Buzzard.
 Descr. Jerdon I, 108; Hume's *Raptores*, 330; also *vide*
 "S. F." III, 364.

Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon, but in some districts very rare or absent altogether. It occurs in the Deccan and again in the jungles west of Belgaum; but Mr. Vidal has not as yet met with it in Ratnágiri. I procured specimens at Sátára and in the neighbourhood of Belgaum.

59. *Elanus coerules* (Desf.) The Black-winged Kite.—Descr.
 Jerdon, I, 112; Hume's *Raptores*, 338.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon in many localities and distributed generally throughout the plains portion of the region, but as yet has not been recorded from Ratnágiri, neither is it found, that I am aware of, on the hills. It seems to be particularly common about Poona, Sholápur and in many other parts of the Deccan, and it is not uncommon about Belgaum.

FAM.—STRIGIDÆ (Owls).

SUB-FAM.—STRIGINÆ (Owls).

60. *Strix javanica* (Gm.) The Indian Screech Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 117; Hume's *Raptores*, 342; and "S. F." I, 163; III, 332, and VII, 253.

Permanent resident. Common in many localities throughout the region, especially in Belgaum and in the Deccan, and generally distributed throughout the region, including Ratnágiri.

SUB-FAM.—SYRNIINÆ (Hooting Owls.)

63. *Syrnium indranee* (Sykes). The Brown Wood Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 121; "S. F." I, 429; and VI, 27.

Uncommon and confined to the Gháts and adjacent forests. Mr. Laird has obtained it west of Belgaum and Mr. Fairbank at Mahábaleshvar and along the Sahyádrí range. Mr. Vidal also records it from Ratnágiri.

65. *Syrnium ocellatum* (Less.) The Mottled Wood Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 123; Hume's *Raptores*, 353.

Permanent resident. Common in many localities and generally distributed throughout the region, including Ratnágiri, but does not affect heavy forest, preferring, as Mr. Vidal points out, mango clumps on the outskirts of villages. It is specially common about Sátára, and I have constantly seen it in the vicinity of Belgaum.

SUB-FAM.—ASIONINÆ (Eared Owls).

68. *Asio accipitrinus* (Pall.) The Short-eared Owl.—Descr. Jerdon I, 126; Hume's *Raptores*, 364.

Cold weather visitant. Generally distributed over the plains portion of the region and tolerably common, affecting long grass in open country. Mr. Vidal does not mention it from Ratnágiri, but it is not improbable that it occurs there as it is common in the neighbourhood of Belgaum.

SUB-FAM.—BUBONINÆ (Eagle and Scops Owls).

69. *Bubo bengalensis* (*Frankl.*) The Rock-horned Owl.—Descr. Jerdon I, 128; Hume's *Raptores*, 366.

Permanent resident. Common in the plains portion of the region, including Ratnágiri, affecting river banks and big nullahs in open country and occurring in most of the districts excepting of course the forest tracts.

72. *Ketupa ceylonensis* (*Gm.*) The Brown Fish Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 133; Hume's *Raptores*, 379; also *vide* "S. F." I, 431; III, 198; and IX, 36.

Permanent resident. Common in the southern portion of the region wherever there is forest. It affects tall thick jungle with running streams as a rule, and does not occur in the more open parts of the country except as a straggler.

74. *Scops pennatus* (*Hodgs.*) The Indian Scops Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 136 (grey phase); Hume's *Raptores*, 386, and "S. F." II, 491; III, 38, 388; VI, 34; VII, 180; and IX, 147.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Fairbank obtained this, or a closely allied species, at Mahábaleshvar, I procured it at Belgaum and Messrs. Davidson and Wenden include it in their list of the Deccan birds, having procured specimens at Sholápur, Sângola and other places. Major Lloyd has also entered it in his list of Konkan species, and Jerdon mentions it from the Western Gháts.

- 74 sept.—*Scops brucii* (*Hume.*) Bruce's Scops Owl.—Descr. "S. F." I, 8; V, 245; VII, 505; and IX, 36.

Rare. Mr. Fairbank obtained specimens at Ráhuri near Nagar, and Mr. Vidal procured it at Khed in Ratnágiri, but no other notice of its occurrence throughout the region has been recorded.

- 75 quat.—*Scops malabaricus* (*Jerd.*) The Malabar Scops Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 139; "S. F." II, 454; VII, 34, 361; and IX, 36.

Permanent resident in Ratnágiri, whence it has been recorded by Mr. Vidal. It appears to be not uncommon in that district, but has not yet been noticed in other parts of the region.

SUB-FAM.—SURNIINÆ (Diurnal or Twilight Owls).

76. *Carine brama* (*Tem.*) The Spotted Owlet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 141; Hume's *Raptores*, 404.

Permanent resident, and common, as a rule, throughout the region, except on the Gháts and adjoining forests, where it is replaced by the next species. It is rare in Ratnágiri.

78. *Glaucidium malabaricum* (*Blyth.*) The Malabar Owlet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 144, and "S. F." IV, 372; IX, 38.

Permanent resident. Common along the Gháts and in the adjoining forests, also in Ratnágiri; but does not occur I believe in the plains portion of the region. The Ratnágiri specimens being intermediate in form between *G. malabaricum* and *G. radiatum*, it would appear that the two supposed species are merely local races of the same bird, especially as both occur along the Malabar Coast.

81. *Ninox lugubris* (*Tick.*) The Brown Hawk-Owl.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 147 (in part); Hume's *Raptores*, 420; and "S. F." IV, 285; IX, 42.

Uncommon, but apparently has a somewhat extensive range in the southern portion of the region. Mr. Vidal records it from Ratnágiri, Messrs. Wenden and Davidson obtained it at Sholápur, I shot a specimen in the Fort at Belgaum, Mr. Laird also got it in the jungles, west of Belgaum, and Mr. Fairbank mentions it in his list of Mahratti species. None of the specimens, from this part of the country, that I have seen are typical, but they are nearer to *lugubris* than *scutulata*.

ORDER II.—INSESSORES (PERCHING BIRDS).

TRIBE.—FISSIROSTRES (WIDE GAPE, USUALLY FEED ON THE WING).

FAM.—HIRUNDINDIÆ (SWALLOWS, MARTINS, AND SWIFTS).

SUB-FAM.—(HIRUNDININÆ (SWALLOWS AND MARTINS)).

82. *Hirundo rustica* (*Lin.*) The Common Swallow.—Descr. Jerdon I, 157; "S. F." VI, 41.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

84. *Hirundo filifera* (*Steph.*) The Wire-tailed Swallow.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 159, and "S. F." I, 164; VI, 43.

Permanent resident. Common and occurs in most localities throughout the region.

85. *Hirundo erythropygia* (*Sykes.*) The Red-rumped or Mosque Swallow.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 160, and "S. F." V., 255.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

86. *Hirundo fluvicola* (*Jerd.*) The Indian Cliff Swallow.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 161; IX, 43.

Permanent resident. Locally common, but in many districts unknown. It occurs at Sholapur and Sâtara, and has once been obtained by Mr. Vidal in Ratnâgiri. I have never heard of its occurrence in the Belgaum District.

89. *Cotyle sinensis* (*J. E. Gr.*) The Indian Sand Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 164; "S. F." III, 42; VI, 45; VIII, 234.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, in suitable localities throughout the region, but not as yet recorded from Ratnâgiri. It probably avoids the forest tracts.

90. *Ptyonoprogne concolor* (*Sykes.*) The Dusky Crag Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 165.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

91. *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* (*Scop.*) The Mountain Crag Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 166; "S. F." I, 2.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon on the hills. I observed it at Ambolee, at Khandôla, Singhur and on the Fort hill Sâtara, &c., &c., and doubtless it occurs along the whole of the Sâhyâdri range.

92. *Chelidon urbica* (*Lin.*) The English House Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 166; "S. F." I, 323; VI, 45.

Seasonal visitant. I observed several pairs of these Martins flying round the barracks in Belgaum, during the first fortnight in May 1880, after which they disappeared. They used to appear in the morning for about an hour, daily, between 6 and 7 A. M., after which they were not to be seen again till the following day, where they retired to during the day time, I haven't a notion, but there can be no possible doubt about the species as I watched them closely for several days, being unable to shoot them on account of their being in barracks, and there is no other Martin that they could have been mistaken for. In all probability they were in course of migration from the Nilgiris, where they are known to occur. I believe I saw it also at Singhur some years ago when I first arrived in India, but cannot be quite certain, as I did not take the same interest in the subject of ornithology in those days that I do now. It is easily recognized by its short forked tail; broad white rump band, glossy blue black upper surface and snow-white lower surface; legs, feet, and toes feathered white. Mr. Carter obtained specimens south of the Nilgiris in Coimbatore.

SUB-FAM.—CYPSELLINÆ (Swifts).

98. *Cypsellus melba* (*Lin.*) The Alpine Swift.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 175; IX, 43.

Cold weather visitant, as far as my experience goes. Common all along the Gháts, frequenting high cliffs, in which it roosts, and descending into the surrounding plains during the day time to feed. In Belgaum, throughout the cold weather, large flocks may be seen every morning passing over the station between 6 and 8 A. M. in an easterly direction, and returning again in a westerly direction to the hills to roost just before dusk in the evening. Mr. Davidson says that it is a permanent resident at Sátára, and he thinks breeds there on the cliffs. This may be the case as it is known to breed on the Nilgiris, and, if so, it may also breed at Singhur and on other high cliffs along the Ghát range, but as yet the fact has not been proved.

100. *Cypsellus affinis* (*J. E. Gr.*) The Common Indian Swift.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 177; "S. F." I, 166.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

102. *Cypsellus batassiensis* (*J. E. Gr.*) The Palm Swift.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 180; "S. F." VI, 48; IX, 44.

Permanent resident. Common in some localities where there are groups of palmyra and cocoanut palm trees, in other localities it is unknown. Mr. Vidal mentions it from Ratnágiri, and it is common at Vengurla; Mr. Davidson records it from Akalkot and Nulwar. It is also common in Poona, so that it is generally distributed, although absent altogether in many districts where there are no palm trees.

103. *Collocalia unicolor* (*Jerd.*) The Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 182; "S. F." I, 296; II, 493; IV, 375; VI, 50; IX, 44.

Seasonal visitant. Appears in the hot weather in large numbers on the Vengurla rocks, where it breeds. Unknown in any other portion of the region. Jerdon mentions it from the Nilgiris and Western Ghâts, and Mr. Bourdillon records it as very abundant on the Travancore hills where it also breeds.

104. *Dendrochelidon coronata* (*Tick.*) The Indian Crested Swift.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 185; IX, 48.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon along the Sâhyâdri range, extending into the neighbouring forests; but it can only be regarded as a straggler, if it occurs at all, outside of the forest tracts.

FAM.—CAPRIMULGIDÆ (Night-jars or Goat-suckers).

SUB-FAM.—CAPRIMULGINÆ (Night-jars).

107. *Caprimulgus indicus* (*Lath.*) The Jungle Night-jar.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 192; "S. F." III, 318; IV, 381; VI, 56, 57; IX, 48.

Probably a permanent resident. Appears to be not uncommon throughout the forest portion of the region. Jerdon obtained it in the Deccan as well as along the Malabar Coast.

108. *Caprimulgus kelaarti* (*Blyth.*) The Nilgiri Night-jar.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 193; "S. F." IV, 381.

Obtained by Mr. Laird in the forest tract west of Belgaum, and included in the list of Konkan species by Major Lloyd, though Mr. Vidal does not appear to have met with it in Ratnâgiri. Jerdon records it from the summit of the Nilgiris.

111. *Caprimulgus stripennis* (*Jerd.*) The Ghât Night-jar.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 196.

Obtained by Mr. Laird in the forest tract west of Belgaum, but has not as yet been recorded from any other portion of the region. Jerdon also mentions its occurrence along the Malabar Coast.

112. *Caprimulgus asiaticus* (*Lath.*) The Common Indian Nightjar.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 197; "S. F." VII, 169.

Permanent resident. Locally common throughout the region.

113. *Caprimulgus mahrattensis* (*Sykes*). Sykes's Goat-sucker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 197.

Probably a permanent resident. Not common, as a rule, but generally distributed. Mr. Laird obtained it in the Belgaum Districts and Major Lloyd includes it in his list of Konkani species, though Mr. Vidal has not as yet met with it in Ratnágiri. Mr. Fairbank obtained it at Ráhuri near Nagar, in which locality it appears to be rare, and it is not included in Messrs. Davidson and Wenden's list of the Deccan species, though doubtless it will be found hereafter to occur in some of the districts. Colonel Sykes obtained specimens from the Western Gháts.

114. *Caprimulgus monticolus* (*Frankl.*) Franklin's Nightjar.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 198.

Probably a permanent resident. Mr. Vidal records it as common in parts of Ratnágiri, and Mr. Fairbank reports its occurrence on the Goa frontier, and has entered it also in his list of Mahratti species. Mr. Laird also procured it in the forests west of Belgaum, but it is not included in Messrs. Davidson and Wenden's list of Deccan species.

FAM.—TROGONIDÆ (Trogons).

115. *Harpactes fasciatus* (*Forst.*) The Malabar Trogon.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 201; "S. F." VII, 507.

Permanent resident. Occurs sparingly in most of the well wooded tracts along the Sáhyádri range. Mr. Laird obtained it in the forest tract west of Belgaum, in which jungles I have other evidence also of its occurrence. Mr. Fairbank procured it in the woods of Sávantvádi and at the base of the Goa hills; but it is not as yet recorded from Ratnágiri. In Kánara it is not uncommon. It is essentially a forest bird. Jerdon remarks "that it is found in the forests of Malabar, from the extreme south to about N. L. 17°."

FAM.—MEROPIDÆ (Bee-eaters).

117. *Merops viridis* (*Lin.*) The Common Indian Bee-eater.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 205; "S. F." I, 167; III, 49; IV, 304; VI, 67.

Permanent resident in many localities, and common throughout the region.

118. *Merops philippinus* (*Lin.*) The Blue-tailed Bee-eater.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 207; "S. F." II, 162.

Not common. Occurs along the Gháts and in the jungles adjoining, including the south of Ratnágiri and Sávantvadi. Mr. Fairbank also obtained a specimen at Nagar. Jerdon mentions that the Malabar Coast is always a favorite haunt of this species.

119. *Merops swinhoii* (*Hume.*) The Chestnut-headed Bee-eater.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 208; II, 163; VI, 68; VII, 455.

This is another forest-loving species, affecting the same localities as the last, and is not very common. I noticed it on the Ambolee Ghát, west of Belgaum. Jerdon also mentions it from the Nilgiris and Malabar forests.

120. *Merops persicus* (*Pall.*) The Egyptian or Blue-cheeked Bee-eater.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 209; "S. F." I, 167; II, 466; III, 326, 456.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Davidson obtained a specimen in immature plumage at Pandharpur, about 100 miles east of Sholápur, in October. There is no other record of its occurrence within the region, so probably it only occurs as a straggler.

122. *Nyctiornis athertoni* (*Jard. & Selb.*) The Blue-necked Bee-eater.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 211; "S. F." I, 496; VI, 68; IX, 153.

Rare. Obtained by Mr. Laird in the forest tract west of Belgaum. I have not heard of any other instance of its occurrence within the region, though Jerdon obtained it in several localities in Malabar and on the Nilgiris. Mr. Vipán also procured specimens on the Coonoor Ghát of the Nilgiris and Mr. Fairbank got it on the Palani hills, south of Coimbatore.

FAM.—CORACIADÆ (Rollers).

123. *Coracias indica* (*Lin.*) The Indian Roller.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 214; "S. F." VII, 259.

Permanent resident in some localities, migratory in others, retiring to the better-wooded tracts to breed. Common, as a rule, throughout the region in the cold weather.

FAM.—HALCYONIDÆ (Kingfishers).

SUB-FAM.—HALCYONINÆ (Kingfishers).

127. *Pelargopsis gural* (Pears.) The Brown-headed Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 222; IX, 49.

Rare. Mr. Fairbank mentions having seen it on the Koina river, near Mahábaleshvar. Mr. Laird obtained it in the forests, west of Belgaum, and Mr. Vidal includes it in his list of Ratnágiri species. It does not occur in the plains portion of the region, excepting, perhaps, where there is thick jungle. Jerdon also mentions it from Malabar, and Mr. Fairbank from the Palani hills.

129. *Halcyon smyrnensis* (Lin.) The White-breasted Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 224; "S. F." VI, 74; IX, 154.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

130. *Halcyon pileata* (Bodd.) The Black-capped Purple Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 226; "S. F." II, 168; IV, 306; VI, 74; IX, 49.

Very rare. Mr. Vidal obtained it in Ratnágiri, the only instance recorded of its occurrence within the region. It is a coast species and not likely to be found at any distance from the sea. Jerdon records it from Tellicherry, on the Malabar Coast.

132. *Halcyon chloris* (Bodd.) The White-collared Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 228; "S. F." I, 451; II, 170; IV, 306; VI, 78; VII, 168; IX, 50.

This is another coast species, obtained by Mr. Vidal in Ratnágiri, where he met with it on one or two occasions in small colonies, in mangrove swamps on the banks of tidal creeks.

133. *Ceyx tridactylus* (Pall.) The Three-toed Purple Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 229; "S. F." VI, 80.

Probably a permanent resident. Rare. I first observed this species in the jungles below the reversing station at Khandála, and this year (1880) I saw one in July, perched upon a stone by the side of the road, about half way down the Ghát between Ambolee and Danowlee. Major Lloyd enters it in his list as a Konkan species and Colonel Sykes got it somewhere in the Deccan; so that it doubtless occurs sparingly all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjacent forests, wherever there are streams running through dense jungles.

FAM.—ALCEDININÆ (Kingfishers).

134. *Alcedo bengalensis* (Gm.) The Common Indian Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 230; "S. F." I, 168, 169.

Permanent resident. Common, as rule, throughout the region.

- 135 quat.—*Alcedo beavani* (Wald.) Beavan's Kingfisher.—Descr. "S. F." II, 174, 494; IV, 287, 383; VI, 84.

Rare. I have a specimen that was shot in the jungles, west of Belgaum. I know of no other instance of its occurrence within the region.

136. *Ceryle rudis* (Lin.) The Pied Kingfisher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 232; "S. F." III, 52.

Permanent resident. Tolerably common wherever there is water throughout the region, excepting, perhaps, on the Gháta.

FAM.—BUCEROTIDÆ (Hornbills.)

140. *Dichoceros cavatus* (Bodd.) The Great Hornbill.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 242; "S. F." III, 414; IV, 384; VI, 98; IX, 50.

A permanent resident in the forests of the Sáhyádri range, where it is not uncommon, and extends certainly as far north as the south of Kolába.

141. *Hydrocissa coronata* (Bodd.) The Malabar Pied Hornbill.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 245; "S. F." II, 388; IX, 51.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon in the forests surrounding Belgaum and extends along the Sáhyádri range to Ratnágiri, but how much further north I don't know. It is common in the Kánara jungles.

145. *Tockus griseus* (*Lath.*) The Jungle Grey Hornbill.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 250; "S. F." IV, 387; V, 395.

Permanent resident. Obtained by Mr. Fairbank and myself in the jungles below the reversing station at Khandála. Also obtained at Sávantvádi and in the forests west of Belgaum, it doubtless therefore occurs sparingly all along the Sáhyádri range though as yet Mr. Vidal has not met with it in Ratná-giri. Jerdon only met with it along the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon, and Mr. Fairbank mentions it from the Palani Hills.

TRIBE.—SCANSORES (Climbers.)

FAM.—PSITTACIDÆ (Parrots.)

SUB-FAM.—PALÆORNINÆ Parrakeets.)

148. *Palæornis torquatus* (*Bodd.*) The Rose-ringed Parroquet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 257; "S. F." I, 389; II, 13; VIII, 241.

Permanent resident in most localities. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

149. *Palæornis purpureus* (*P. L. S. Müll.*) The Rose-headed Parroquet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 259 (in part); "S. F." II, 15; VII, 261; VIII, 180, 187, 242.

Permanent resident in some localities; but most of them retire to the Gháts in the hot weather to breed. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjacent forests, and in the rains and cold weather common in most districts throughout the region.

According to Captain Legge ("S. F." VIII, 180) our southern Indian race should stand as *P. cyanocephalus*, *Lin.*, but Mr. Hume agrees with the Marquis of Tweedale's decision and adheres to the title *purpureus*. ("S. F." VIII, 187).

151. *Palæornis columboides* (*Vig.*) The Blue-winged Parroquet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 261; "S. F." II, 21.

Probably a permanent resident. Not uncommon along the whole Sáhyádri range and extends certainly as far north as Khandála, where I obtained specimens. It is particularly common on the Gháts, west of Belgaum. Jerdon remarks "that it is found only in the jungles of the Malabar Coast and on the slopes of the Nilgiris."

SUB-FAM.—LORIINÆ (Lories).

153. *Loriculus vernalis* (*Sparmm.*) The Indian Lorikeet.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 265; "S. F." II, 185.

Cold weather visitant. This is another forest-loving species that occurs along the Sáhyádri range, at all events, as far north as Khandála and in the neighbouring forests. Locally not uncommon. It occurs in the Goa and Sávantvadi forests and in parts of Ratnágiri. Jerdon remarks "found in the jungles of Malabar," and Mr. Elliot mentions it as visiting Dhárwár in the rains.

FAM.—PICIDÆ (Woodpeckers.)

SUB-FAM.—PICINÆ (Typical Woodpeckers.)

160. *Picus mahrattensis* (*Lath.*) The Yellow-fronted Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 274; "S. F." III, 58; IX, 52.

Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon, throughout the region, but in some districts it is absent, especially in the south. Jerdon records it also from the Malabar Coast and Nilgiris.

164. *Yungipicus nanus* (*Vig.*) The Southern Pigmy Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 271; "S. F." III, 60; IX, 52.

Rare. Occurs sparingly along the Sáhyádri range as far north as Khandála. It has been obtained at Mahábaleshvar, Sávantvadi, Ratnágiri, in the Goa forests, and on the hills west of Belgaum.

165. *Hemicercus cordatus* (*Jerd.*) The Heart-spotted Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 280; "S. F." III, 61; IV, 389; V, 25.

Rare. Occurs sparingly along the Sáhyádri range as far north as Khandála, where I obtained a specimen, and Mr. Laird got it in the forests west of Belgaum, and in North Kánara. Jerdon also mentions it from the Malabar Coast.

SUB-FAM.—CAMPEPHILINÆ (Woodpeckers.)

- 166 bis.—*Chrysocolaptes strictus* (Horsf.) = *C. delesserti* (Malh.) apud Jerdon. The Southern Large Golden-backed Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon I, 281 (in part), *vide* also Suppl. List 'Ibis,' 1872, at the end of Vol. I, new edition, and "S. F." III, 64; VI., 139, VIII, 154; IX, 52, 238.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon, all along the Sáhyádrí range and in the adjacent forests. Mr. Vidal in his list of Ratnágiri species mentions *C. sultaneus*, but probably he refers to this species, which is the Southern Indian form, with the wing about 6 inches and the bill about 1½ inches. I have never seen a specimen from this region large enough for *sultaneus*. Jerdon also mentions it from the Nilgiris and Malabar Coast.

An *albinoid* specimen was shot by Mr. Laird at Nagargali, a few miles south of Belgaum (*vide* "S. F." IX, 238).

Descr.—♂ Top of head and crest crimson, the feathers being pale or albescent at the base. Upper back and greater part of the wings externally pale creamy buff washed with pale golden yellow; lower part of back shining carmine red. Ear-coverts pale brown. Primaries hair brown, spotted as usual on the inner web with white and having the whole, except the first two, edged exteriorly and broadly tipped with pale buff. Upper tail coverts and tail dark brown, the lower surface whitish buff mixed with brown, the drops on the breast edged all round with reddish brown and becoming larger and more conspicuous on the flanks. Lower tail coverts whitish buff and brown mixed. Under surface of wing hair brown transversely barred with white. The markings of the head, neck and throat were not visible, owing to its being a bad specimen.

167. *Chrysocolaptes festivus* (Bodd.) The Black-backed Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 282; "S. F." I, 373; VII, 206.

Is found in Ratnágiri, according to Mr. Vidal, though not common, and doubtless occurs in other forests along the Gháts also, but it appears to be a very local species and rare or absent in most places. Jerdon met with it between Bangalore and the Nilgiris, and Mr. Elliot in Dhárwár, not far from Goa.

169. *Thriponax hodgsoni* (Jerd.) The Great Black Woodpecker—Descr. Jerdon I, 284; "S. F." III, 67; IV, 390.

Rare. Mr. Laird obtained specimens in North Kánara and also in the forests west of Belgaum, I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, excepting Jerdon's statement "has only been found in the most dense and lofty forests of the Malabar Coast both above and below the Gháts;" and Mr. Bourdillon records it as fairly common on the Travancore hills wherever there are large undisturbed tracts of forest.

SCB-PAL.—GECININÆ (Founded on the European
P. viridis.)

171. *Gecinns striolatus* (Blyth.) The Small Green Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 287 ; "S. F." III, 68 ; VIII, 246.

Rare. Obtained by Mr. Laird in the jungles west of Belgaum, and is probably the bird referred to by Mr. Davidson as having been observed on the Ecore Grant, Kollaba District, in which case it probably occurs sparingly along the whole of the Sâhyâdri range. Jerdon mentions having seen it in Malabar and on the Nilgiris.

175. *Chrysophlegma chlorigaster* (Jerd.) The Southern Yellow-naped Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 290 ; "S. F." V, 396 ; VII, 517.

Probably a permanent resident. Not uncommon in the forests south-west of Belgaum, whence I have seen several specimens shot by Mr. Laird and others, but it does not appear to have been observed elsewhere hitherto within the region, though surely it must occur in some of the other forest districts. Jerdon also records it from the forests of Malabar, and Mr. Fairbank got it on the Palani hills.

179. *Micropternus gularis* (Jerd.) The Madras Rufous Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 294 ; "S. F." V, 477 *et seq* ; VII, 470 ; IX, 53.

Permanent resident. Is not uncommon and occurs all along the Sâhyâdri range and in the adjacent forests as far north as Khandâla. Some of the specimens procured by Mr. Vidal in the north of Ratnâgiri are pronounced by Mr. Hume to be intermediate between *gularis* and *phaeiceps*. Jerdon also mentions it from the Malabar forests.

181. *Brachypternus puncticollis* (Malh.) The Lesson Golden-backed Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 296, "S. F." IV, 242 ; IX, 58.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon and occurs along the whole range of hills from Goa to Khandâla. In some of the districts, Ratnâgiri for instance, it is more numerous than in others. Major Lloyd mentions *B. aurantius* in his list of Konkani birds; but he probably referred to the present species. Jerdon records it also from Malabar.

SUB-FAM.—YUNGINÆ (Wrynecks.)

188. *Yunx torquilla* (Lin.) The Wryneck.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 303; "S. F." III, 75.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly in the northern portion of the region about Poona and Nagar, as also in the south about Belgaum whence I procured specimens, but it is decidedly uncommon.

FAM.—MEGALÆMIDÆ (Barbets.)

- 193 bis.—*Megalæma inornata* (Wald.) The Western Green Barbet.—Descr. "S. F." III, 401, 459; IX, 54.

Permanent resident on the Ghâts. Not uncommon along the whole of the Sâhyâdri range as far north as Khandâla.

- *194. *Megalæma viridis* (Bodd.) The Small Green Barbet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 311; "S. F." I, 419; IV, 391.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sâhyâdri range as far north, at all events, as Khandâla; and in most of the forest tracts adjoining. It is one of the commonest birds in Belgaum. I noticed it occasionally also at Sâtâra.

197. *Xantholæma hæmacephala* (P. L. S. Müll.) The Crimson-breasted Barbet or Coppersmith.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 315; "S. F." I, 453; III, 77; VIII, 253.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

* Major Lloyd proposed to separate the Small Green Barbet of Western India under the name of *M. sykesi* ("S. F." I, 419), but his proposal does not seem to have met with any support.—E. A. B.

198. *Xantholæma malabarica* (Blyth.) The Crimson-throated Barbet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 317; "S. F." IV, 392.

Rare. Mr. Laird obtained it in the forests west of Belgaum, and Mr. Fairbank records it from Sávantvádi, Major Lloyd includes it also as a Konkani species; but Mr. Vidal has not as yet obtained it in Ratnágiri. I have no other record of its occurrence in the region, though Jerdon also obtained it in the Malabar forests, and Mr. Bourdillon records it as very common on the lower elevations of the Travancore hills.

FAM.—CUCULIDÆ (Cuckoos.)

SUB-FAM.—CUCULINÆ (True Cuckoos.)

199. *Cuculus canorus* (Lin.) The European Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 322; "S. F." IV, 288.

Cold weather visitant. Uncommon. Colonel Sykes procured it in the Deccan, and Messrs. Davidson and Wenden also include it in their list of Deccan species with the remark "occurs sparingly during the rains and cold weather," but no other collectors appear to have met with it. I wrote to Mr. Davidson about this bird to make sure of the species, and he replied that he had observed it several times in the Deccan, but had never shot a specimen, being satisfied by the call it uttered ("cuckoo") that it was *canorus*.

201. *Cuculus poliocephalus* (Lath.) The Small Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 324; IX., 54.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Not common. Messrs. Wenden and Davidson include it in their Deccan list with the remark "scarce, but seen and procured during the rainy and cold seasons." Mr. Fairbank records it from Nagar and Mr. Vidal from Devrukh in Ratnágiri. In the southern portion of the region I have not heard of its occurrence.

202. *Cuculus sonnerati* (Lath.) The Banded Bay Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 325; "S. F." VI, 156; VII, 207; IX, 54.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Not common. Has been obtained at Khandála, in Ratnágiri, and by myself in Belgaum, and Mr. Hume has specimens from Mátherán. It evidently belongs to the forest tracts. Jerdon records it from the Malabar forests and Nilgiris.

203. *Cuculus micropterus* (*Gould*). The Indian Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 326 ; "S. F." III, 79.

Probably a permanent resident on the Gháts, Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forest tracts. It occurs in Belgaum as a straggler, and Mr. Fairbank records it from Nagar. Mr. Vidal reports that it is exceedingly rare in Ratnágiri. It belongs to the forest districts. Jerdon records it from the Malabar Coast.

205. *Hierococcyx varius* (*Vahl*). The Common Hawk-Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 329 ; VIII, 255.

Permanent resident probably. Common, as a rule, along the Sáhyádri range, and extends also to the well-wooded tracts adjacent. It belongs to the Ghát districts, but occurs as a straggler in Belgaum. In Ratnágiri it appears to be rare.

208. *Cacomantis passerinus* (*Vahl*). The Indian Plaintive Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 333 ; IX, 55.

Common during the rains in many parts of the southern portion of the region, especially in the forest tract west of Belgaum, as far west as Vengurla.

In the northern portion of the region, although it does occur, it is less common. I noticed it at Sátára, and Mr. Fairbank obtained it at Nagar ; Mr. Vidal also records it from Ratnágiri, where however it is rare.

212. *Coccyzus jacobinus* (*Bodd.*) The Pied-crested Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 339.

Seasonal visitant. Occurs, I believe, only in the rains. Generally distributed throughout the region, but much more common in the north than in the south. In fact in many of the southern districts, for instance, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, &c., it only occurs as a straggler.

213. *Coccyzus coromandus* (*Lin.*) The Red-winged Crested Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 341 ; "S. F." III, 82 ; VIII, 257.

Very rare. Mr. Vidal obtained a single specimen at Sávantvádi, the only instance I know of its occurrence within the region, though Jerdon records it from Malabar. Mr. Davison says that it does not ascend the hills in Southern India. ("S. F." VI, 162.)

214. *Eudynamis honorata* (Lin.) The Indian Koel—Descr. Jerdon, I, 342 ; VIII, 257.

Permanent resident in some districts. Locally common throughout the region, especially in Belgaum, Ratnágiri, &c., where it is very abundant.

SUB-FAM.—PHÆNICOPHAINÆ (Malkohas.)

216. *Rhopodytes viridirostris* (Jerd.) The Small Green-billed Malkoha.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 346 ; "S. F." VI, 163 ; IX, 55.

Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon. Occurs in the jungles about Belgaum, in Ratnágiri and about Nulwar, where Mr. Davidson found a nest containing two eggs, in July. I have no record of its occurrence in the northern portion of the region.

SUB-FAM.—CENTROPODINÆ (Coucals and Sirkeers.)

217. *Centrococcyx rufipennis* (Ill.) The Common Coucal or Crow-pheasant.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 348 ; "S. F." I, 453.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

219. *Taccocua laschensaulti* (Less.) The Southern Sirkeer.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 352 ; "S. F." V, 218 ; IX, 56.

Bare in the south-western portion of the region. Mr. Vidal obtained a few specimens and eggs in Ratnágiri, and I have heard of its occurrence in the Belgaum District, about Nulwar, Sátára, and other localities in the northern portion of the region, where it is not uncommon, and a permanent resident. Jerdon records it also from the Nilgiris and from the Deccan. Mr. Fairbank mentions *T. affinis*, Blyth in his list of Mahratti species and also in his list of birds collected in the vicinity of Khandála, Nagar, &c. ; but he does not include the present species, probably only one species occurs. Jerdon also implies in his remarks, that the birds he procured at Jálna, in the Deccan, were probably *affinis*.

TRIBE.—TENUIROSTRES (Soft-billed Birds.)

FAM.—NECTARINIDÆ (Honey-suckers and Spider-hunters.)

SUB-FAM.—NECTARININÆ.

224. *Arachnothera longirostra* (*Lath.*) The Little Spider-hunter.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 361; "S. F." III, 85; V, 397; VI, 174; VII, 35.

Rare. Mr. Laird obtained specimens in the forests west of Belgaum, I have heard of no other instance of its occurrence throughout the region; though Jerdon records it also from the Malabar Coast, Mr. Fairbank from the Palani hills, and Mr. Bourdillon from South Travancore.

226. *Œthopyga vigorsii* (*Sykes*). The Violet-eared Red Honey-sucker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 363; "S. F." IV, 255; V, 71, 123.

Permanent resident. Common along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjacent forests as far north as Khandála.

232. *Cinnyris zeylonica* (*Lin.*) Amethyst-rumped Honey-sucker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 368; "S. F." V, 270, 398.

Permanent resident in the Deccan where it is common. In the southern portion of the region it is rare or unknown in many localities. Mr. Vidal says that it is common in Ratnágiri, but I never observed it in Belgaum, though Mr. Laird has obtained it in the neighbouring jungles, and Mr. Fairbank says "not found at Khandála or Mahábaleshvar, though it is common about Poona, Sátára and Bombay." I fancy it avoids the Gháts. Further south in Madras it is very common.

233. *Cinnyris minima* (*Sykes*). The Tiny Honey-sucker.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 369; "S. F." IV, 256, 392; V, 398.

Permanent resident on the Gháts. Common, as a rule, all along the Sáhyádri range from Goa to Khandála, extending often to the adjacent forests. I obtained one or two specimens in Belgaum, where, however, it can only be regarded as a straggler.

234. *Cinnyris asiatica* (*Lath.*) The Purple Honey-sucker.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I, 370; "S. F." VI, 190; VIII, 259, 468.

Permanent resident in some localities, but in others, Belgaum for instance, only a seasonal visitant. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

235. *Cinnyris lotenia* (*Lin.*) The Large Purple Honey-sucker.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I, 372.

Not common. Belongs to the Gháts and adjoining forests. Mr. Vidal records it from Ratnágiri, and Mr. Laird obtained it in the forest tract, west of Belgaum. Mr. Fairbank says "found in the Konkan and *he is told* in Bombay." I have no other record of its occurrence within the region, though Jerdon records it as common along the Malabar Coast.

SUB-FAM.—DICÆINÆ (Flower-peckers).

238. *Dicæum erythrorhynchus* (*Lath.*) Tickell's Flower-pecker.
 —Descr. Jerdon, I, 374; "S. F." VI, 196; IX, 57.

Permanent resident. Locally common. It is common in Belgaum, and breeds there in the hot weather. Occurs all along the Sáhyádri range as far north, at all events, as Mahábaleah-var and in Ratnágiri.

239. *Dicæum concolor* (*Jerd.*) The Nilgiri Flower-pecker.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I, 375; IX, 57.

Mr. Fairbank remarks "occurs in the same localities as the last, but rare." I obtained it in Belgaum, where, in the rains, it is not uncommon, it has also been obtained at Sávantvádi. It belongs to the Sáhyádri range and adjoining forests, but whether it is a permanent resident or not I do not know. Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnágiri, though Major Lloyd includes it in the Konkan list; possibly the latter was mistaken. Jerdon records it as common on the Nilgiris and in most of the forests of Malabar.

240. *Piprisoma agile* (*Tick.*) The Thick-billed Flower-pecker.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I, 376; "S. F." III, 299.

Occurs in the same localities as the last two species, extending to Ratnágiri. As a rule it is not very common, but I found it tolerably plentiful in Belgaum, especially in the cold weather. Jerdon records it also from the Malabar Coast and Deccan.

FAM.—CERTHIADÆ (Creepers).

SUB-FAM.—SITTINÆ (Nuthatches.)

253. *Dendrophila frontalis* (Horsf.) The Velvet-fronted Blue Nuthatch.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 388; "S. F." III, 89, 436; VI, 201; VII, 459.

Rare as a rule. Confined to the Sáhyádri range and adjacent forests. It occurs in the jungles, west of Belgaum, including Sávantvádi and along the Goa frontier, but Mr. Vidal does not mention it in his Ratnágiri list. Mr. Laird obtained it at Nagargali, south-west of Belgaum. Mr. Fairbank mentions it from the Palani hills south of the Nilgiris. Mr. Sharpe ("S. F." III, 436) divides this genus into three species, *D. azurea*, *D. frontalis*, and *D. corallina*, the latter being the Southern Indian form, which differs, he says, from *D. frontalis* of Java in having a white throat, whereas in *frontalis* that part is lilac brown like the breast; but Mr. Hume ("S. F." VII, 459) differs in opinion, and considers that they should all stand under Horsfield's name.

FAM.—UPUPIDÆ (Hoopoes.)

SUB-FAM.—UPUPINÆ (Hoopoes.)

254. *Upupa epops* (Lin.) The European Hoopoe.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 390; "S. F." I, 174; III, 90.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

255. *Upupa ceylonensis* (Reich.) The Indian Hoopoe.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 392; "S. F." III, 90; VII, 517.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

TRIBE.—DENTIROSTRES (with a tooth near the tip of the bill.

FAM.—LANIADÆ (Shrikes or Butcher Birds.)

SUB-FAM.—LANIANÆ (True Shrikes.)

256. *Lanius lahtora* (Sykes). The Indian Grey Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 400.

Permanent resident in the localities, where it is common, for instance, in many parts of the Deccan; but in the south-west portion of the region it is almost unknown. Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnágiri, though Major Lloyd includes it in the Konkan list, and I have very seldom met with it about Belgaum and only in the cold weather; Mr. Laird has also obtained specimens in the Belgaum District. It belongs to the plains portion of the region.

257. *Lanius erythronotus* (*Vig.*) The Indian Rufous-backed Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 402; "S. F." I, 174; VII, 374.

Permanent resident in most localities. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, excepting perhaps in the Sholapur District, where Mr. Davidson says it is rare.

260. *Lanius vittatus* (*Valenc.*) The Bay-backed Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 405.

Permanent resident in many localities. Locally common, especially in the Deccan, but in some of the southern districts, for instance Ratnágiri, it is comparatively rare. In the immediate neighbourhood of Belgaum I only observed it in the cold weather, but in the neighbouring jungles it is not uncommon and remains the whole year round.

- * 261. *Lanius cristatus* (*Lin.*) The Brown Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 406; "S. F." VII, 269, 270.

Cold weather visitant. Common in Belgaum, but Mr. Fairbank remarks "rare in the Nagar Districts." It is not mentioned by Mr. Vidal from Ratnágiri, neither is it included in Messrs. Davidson and Wenden's list, so that if it occurs elsewhere within our limits, it must be rare.

SUB-FAM.—MALACONOTINÆ (Wood-shrikes).

264. *Tephrodornis sylvicola* (*Jerd.*) The Malabar Wood-shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 409; "S. F." VI, 508.

Not common. Mr. Laird obtained it in the jungles west of Belgaum, and Major Lloyd includes it in his list of Konkan species, but Mr. Vidal has not met with it as yet in Ratnágiri, and I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. Jerdon remarks "only found in the forests of the Malabar Coast."

265. *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (*Gm.*) The Common Wood-shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 410; "S. F." I, 376 (immature), 435; III, 92.

Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon and occurs from north to south of the region, but in some districts it is rare, or absent altogether. It is most abundant along the Sáhyádrí range and in the Konkan. I never observed it about Belgaum.

* Probably 261a *Lanius superciliosus*, (*Lath.*) is merely the adult of this species, ("S. F." VII, 270; IX, 107).—E. A. B.

267. *Hemipus picatus* (*Sykes*). The Little Pied Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 412; "S. F." I, 435; III, 93; VI, 207.

Locally not uncommon along the Sáhyádri range. Mr. Fairbank obtained it at Nagar, Mr. Laird in the jungles south-west of Belgaum, Mr. Crawford at Sávantvádi, and Mr. Vidal mentions it from the south of Ratnágiri. Outside of the forest tracts, it does not probably occur. Jerdon remarks "occurs all along the crest of the western Gháts as far south as the Nilgiris."

SUB-FAM.—CAMPEPHAGINÆ (Cuckoo Shrikes and Minivets.)

268. *Volvocivora sykesi* (*Strick.*) The Black-headed Cuckoo Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 414; "S. F." I, 376 (immature).

Locally not uncommon, but probably only a seasonal visitant in most localities, though it may breed on the Gháts and in the neighbouring forests. It passes through Belgaum in considerable numbers before and after the rains, but where it goes to to breed I don't know. Mr. Fairbank says "common in the woods by the Ghátprabha river in the Belgaum Districts." In the northern portion of the region and in Ratnágiri it appears to be much less common.

269. *Volvocivora melaschista* (*Hodgs.*) The Dark-grey Cuckoo Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 415; "S. F." V, 205; VIII, 266 (immature); IX, 58.

Rare. Has been obtained at Sávantvádi, but I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

270. *Graculus macii* (*Less.*) The Large Cuckoo Shrike.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 417; "S. F." II, 204, 400; III, 94; VI, 210; VIII, 267.

Permanent resident in Ratnágiri and other localities. Locally not uncommon, but in the plains portion of the region it appears to be rare. It is not included in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species, and I only met with it as a straggler in Belgaum and Sátára. In Ratnágiri and about the Gháts it is much more common, though it avoids very dense forest.

272. *Pericrocotus flammeus* (*Forst.*) The Orange Minivet.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 420; "S. F." III, 95; IV, 207, 394; V,
175, 197.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon all along the Sáhyádri range from Goa to Khandála. It does not occur in the plains portion of the region.

276. *Pericrocotus perigrinus* (*Lin.*) The Small Minivet.—Descr. Jerdon I, 423; "S. F." I, 177; V, 174, 179; IX, 59.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

277. *Pericrocotus erythropygius* (*Jerd.*) The White-bellied Minivet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 424; "S. F." IV, 211; V, 174, 177.

Rare. Mr. Laird obtained it in the Belgaum District and Mr. Fairbank procured it in the Nagar Districts. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon procured it near Jálna, in the Deccan, and at the foot of the Nilgiris.

SUB-FAM.—DICRURINÆ (Drongo Shrikes or King-crows).

278. *Buchanga atra* (*Herm.*) The Common Drongo-Shrike or King-crow.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 427; "S. F." III, 97; IV, 278; VI, 213; VII, 272.

Permanent resident in most localities in the plains portion of the region. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, except perhaps, along the Gháts, where it is replaced by the next species.

280. *Buchanga longicaudata* (*Hay.*) The Long-tailed Drongo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 430; "S. F." III, 397; IV, 320, 415; VI, 213; VIII, 271.

Permanent resident on the Gháts and in the adjoining forests. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjacent forests, extending, at all events, as far north as Khandála. It is particularly common in Belgaum in the cold weather.

281. *Buchanga caerulea* (Lin.) The White-bellied Drongo.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 432.

Permanent resident probably on the Gháts, along the whole range of which, it occurs sparingly, being common in some localities. In the plains portion of the region it is a seasonal visitant and not common, but generally distributed. I got it in Belgaum, and Mr. Davidson at Sholápur, and Mr. Vidal mentions a specimen obtained by Dr. Armstrong in the south of Ratnágiri.

282. *Chaptia cenea* (Vieill.) The Bronzed Drongo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 433; "S. F." VI, 218.

Permanent resident, probably, on the Gháts. Not uncommon along the whole of the Sáhyádri range as far north as Khandála, but does not occur in the plains portion of the region, neither has Mr. Vidal observed it in Ratnágiri.

285. *Dissemurus paradisens* (Lin.) The Malabar Racket-tailed Drongo.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 437; "S. F." II, 212; IV, 395; VI, 219; IX, 59, 174.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon in suitable localities, all along the Sáhyádri range, as far north as Khandála, extending into the adjoining forests below Gháts. It is particularly partial to bamboo jungles. Unknown in the plains portion of the region outside of the forest tract.

286. *Chibia hottentotta* (Lin.) The Hair-crested Drongo.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 439; "S. F." VI, 222; IX, 59.

Rare. Has been obtained at Sávantvádi by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Vidal, where it is not uncommon. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon procured it in Malabar and Mr. Vipán got two specimens near Cannanore. ("S. F." I, 495.) Like the last it is unknown in the plains portion of the region.

SUB-FAM.—ARTAMINÆ (Swallow-Shrikes.)

287. *Artamus fuscus* (Vieill.) The Ashy Swallow-Shrike.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 441; "S. F." IV, 458; V, 383, 401;
IX, 60.

Rare. Mr. Vidal remarks "has been found in the cocoanut gardens round Vengurla." I have no other record of its occurrence within our limits, though Jerdon records it from the Malabar Coast, and as a rare visitant to the Deccan. Mr. Hume procured specimens further down the coast on Ramesuram island and Mr. Fairbank also obtained it on the Palani Hills. It seems to be specially partial to palm trees, particularly the palmyra.

FAM.—MUSCICAPIDÆ (Flycatchers).

SUB-FAM.—MYIAGRINÆ (Flycatchers and Fantails).

288. *Muscipeta paradisi* (Lin.) The Paradise Flycatcher.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 445; "S. F." III, 102; VII, 274;
VIII, 273; IX, 60.

Probably a permanent resident on the hills and in the adjacent jungles. Not uncommon, and occurs, as a rule, sparingly throughout the region. It is most abundant on the Ghâts and in the forest tracts adjoining.

290. *Hypothymis azurea* (Bodd.) The Black-naped Blue Flycatcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 450; "S. F." II, 217; III, 103.

Probably a permanent resident in the better-wooded districts along the Ghâts. Occurs sparingly along the whole of the Sâhyâdri range, as far north as Khandâla, and extends as a seasonal visitant to the well-wooded districts adjoining. I got it in Belgaum, and Mr. Fairbank mentions it from Nagar, Mr. Vidal also obtained it in Ratnâgiri. It belongs to the Ghât region.

292. *Leucocerca aureola* (Vieill.) The White-browed Fantail.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 452; "S. F." III, 104; IX, 174n.

Permanent resident in some districts, but seems to be far more common in the Deccan than in the southern portion of the region, where, if it does occur, it is decidedly rare. Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnâgiri and I have only once heard of its occurrence in the neighbourhood of Belgaum; at Sâtâra it is common. Jerdon remarks "that it is common in Malabar."

293. *Leucocerca leucogaster* (Cuv.) The White-spotted Fantail.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 453; "S. F." III, 457; IX, 175n.

Permanent resident. Common in the southern portion of the region and in some parts of the Deccan, according to Mr. Fairbank, who observed it at Sátára and Poona. Mr. Davidson mentions it also from Igatpuri. All along the Sáhyádri range and in the neighbouring forests, it is plentiful also in Ratnágiri and about Belgaum.

295. *Culicicapa ceylonensis* (Swains.) The Grey-headed Flycatcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 455; "S. F." V, 401.

Probably only a cold weather visitant. Common in Sátára, where, Mr. Davidson thinks, it breeds, but this, in the absence of proof, I am strongly inclined to doubt. Mr. Fairbank also mentions it from the Nagar Districts and Palani hills. I have no record of its occurrence in the southern portion of the region. However Jerdon mentions it as common on the summit of the Nilgiris, so that we may expect to meet with it in other localities.

SUB-FAM.—MUSCICAPINÆ (Flycatchers, Redbreasts,
Bluechats, &c.)

297. *Alseonax latirostris* (Raffl.) The Southern Brown Flycatcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 459; "S. F." II, 219; III, 104, 234, 276, 366; IV, 273; V, 470; VIII, 276 (immature.)

Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly throughout the region, but seems to be more plentiful in the south-west portion of the region about Ratnágiri and Belgaum than in the north.

301. *Stoporala melanops* (Vig.) The Verditer Flycatcher.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 463; "S. F." VIII, 277 (immature).

Cold weather visitant. Generally distributed in suitable localities throughout the region, but most common along the Gháts and in the better-wooded districts. It is not uncommon in Belgaum, and has been obtained at Nagar, Sholápur, Mahábalashvar and in Ratnágiri.

304. *Cyornis rubeculoides* (Vig.) The Blue-throated Redbreast.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 466; "S. F." VI, 227; IX, 96, 97, 175 (immature).

Cold weather visitant. Rare. I obtained a specimen at Belgaum and saw another in the same neighbourhood, Major Lloyd also includes it as a Konkan species, but Mr. Vidal has not met with it in Ratnágiri. I also heard of a specimen being seen at Sávantrádi but have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon met with it also on the Western Coast.

306. *Cyornis tickelli* (Blyth.) Tickell's Blue Redbreast.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 467; "S. F." III, 468.

Probably a permanent resident in the forest districts. Common along the Gháts and in the adjacent forests and in Belgaum and Ratnágiri, but in the plains portion of the region, although it does occur in the cold weather, it is somewhat scarce and locally distributed.

307. *Cyornis ruficaudus* (Swains.) The Rufous-tailed Flycatcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 468; "S. F." IV, 396; V, 339.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Fairbank mentions it from Nagar and Mr. Davidson from Sholápur. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. It probably therefore only occurs as a straggler. Mr. Bourdillon procured it in South Travancore.

309. *Cyornis pallipes* (Jerd.) The White-bellied Blue Flycatcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 469; "S. F." IV, 397; VII, 35.

Probably only a cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Fairbank procured specimens near Parwar, on the Goa Frontier, and Mr. Laird obtained it on the Gháts, west of Belgaum. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. It belongs to the Ghát range. Jerdon obtained a single specimen only on the Coonoor Pass of the Nilgiris. Until quite recently this species had only been met with on the Nilgiris ("S. F." II, 511) but lately it has turned up in other parts of the Malabar Coast. According to Mr. Bourdillon it is not uncommon in south Travancore from 1,000 feet upwards.

310. *Muscicapula superciliaris* (Jerd.) The White-browed Blue Flycatcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 470; "S. F." V, 415.

Seasonal visitant and only occurs as a straggler. Very rare. Mr. Fairbank obtained a single specimen at Nagar, I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

- 323 bis.—*Erythrosterina parva* (Bechst.) The White-tailed Robin Flycatcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 481; "S. F." IV, 273; V, 471, 484.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

FAM.—MERULIDÆ (Thrushes).

SUB-FAM.—MYIOTHERINÆ (Ground-Thrushes, Wrens, Hill Wrens, Shortwings, Whistling-Thrushes, Water Ouzels, &c.)

342. *Myiophonus horsfieldi* (Vig.) The Malabar Whistling-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 499; "S. F." III, 469; VII, 150, 467.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon along the whole of the Sáhyádri range as far north, at all events, as Thána. Affects well-wooded ravines and rocky nálas, water-falls, &c., on the hill sides.

345. *Pitta brachyura* (Lin.) The Indian Ground-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 503; "S. F." III, 298; V, 416.

Seasonal visitant. Locally common at the seasons of migration (April and May and again in September and October), especially along the Gháts and in the adjacent forests. I obtained many specimens in Belgaum in May, Mr. Davidson observed it at Sholápur at both seasons of migration. Mr. Vidal mentions it from Ratnágiri and Mr. Fairbank observed it at Khandála and Nagar, so that it is generally distributed throughout the region. It prefers the better-wooded districts.

SUB-FAM.—MERULINÆ (True-Thrushes, Rock-Thrushes, Chat-Thrushes, Ground-Thrushes, Pied Blackbirds, Blackbirds and Thrushes).

351. *Cyanocinclus cyanus* (Lin.) The Blue Rock-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 511; "S. F." III, 112; VI, 247; VIII, 282.

Cold weather visitant. Common as a rule. Occurs throughout the region.

353. *Petrophila cinclorhyncha* (Vig.) The Blue-headed Chat-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 515; "S. F." IV, 398; VIII, 283 (immature); IX, 61.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon all along the Sáhyádri range and occurs also sparingly in the plains. It is recorded from Nagar, Poona, Sholápur, Nulwar and Belgaum; also from Mahábaleshvar and Ratnágiri, so that it is generally distributed throughout the region.

354. *Geocichla cyanotis* (Jard. & Selb.) The White-winged Ground-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 517; "S. F." IV, 398; IX, 62.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and adjoining forests, as far north as Khandála. It is essentially a forest bird, but I shot a single specimen once in Belgaum.

355. *Geocichla citrina* (Lath.) The Orange-headed Ground Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 517; "S. F." VI, 250; IX, 62, 101.

Cold weather visitant. Very rare, occurring only as a straggler. Mr. Vidal mentions instances of its occurrence in Ratnágiri and it is included in Major Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but it has not been recorded from any other part of the region. Jerdon remarks "found in most of the forests and well-wooded districts of Northern and Central India, extending rarely as low as N. Lat. 16°." In this case it may be expected to occur about as far south as Vengurla, which is just about that latitude.

356. *Geocichla unicolor* (Tick.) The Dusky Ground-Thrush.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 519; "S. F." VIII, 283, 471.

Cold weathervisitant. Rare. Mr. Blanford obtained a specimen at Khandála in November and I procured another in Belgaum in April. Jerdon also procured it in the Deccan. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

359. *Merula nigropileá* (Lafr.) The Black-capped Blackbird.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 523.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjacent forests as far north as Khandála, being most abundant in the rains. It belongs almost exclusively to the Ghát region, but I have shot stragglers in Belgaum on two occasions.

SUB-FAM.—TIMALINÆ (Babbling-Thrushes, Finch-Thrushes, Tit-Thrushes, Jay-Thrushes, Shrike-Thrushes, Wren-Babblers, Scimitar-Babblers, Laughing-Thrushes, Bar-Wings, Sibias, Bush-Babblers, Reed-Babblers, Marsh-Babblers, Grass-Babblers, and Reed Birds).

385. *Pycoris sinensis* (Gm.) The Yellow-eyed Babbler.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 15.

Permanent resident. Tolerably common throughout the region.

389. *Alcippe poiocephala* (Jerd.) The Nilgiri Quaker-Thrush.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 18.

Permanent resident. Locally common along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests as far north as Khándala.

390. *Alcippe atriceps* (Jerd.) The Black-headed Wren-Babbler.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 19; "S. F." IV, 485.

Not uncommon locally. Obtained by Mr. Laird in the forests west of Belgaum, but I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon mentions it also from the Malabar Coast, and remarks "that it is most abundant in the lower forests."

397. *Dumetia hypophrythra* (Frankl.) The Rufous-bellied Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 26.

Permanent resident. Mr. Wenden found it breeding near Thána and at Khândala in the rains, and remarks "that it is tolerably numerous in the Konkan." I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

398. *Dumetia albogularis* (Blyth.) The White-throated Wren-Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 26; "S. F." III, 471; IV, 399.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon. Occurs all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests.

399. *Pellorneum ruficeps* (Swains.) The Spotted Wren-Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 27; "S. F." I, 298; VI, 277.

Not uncommon. Occurs all along the Sáhyádri range and in the neighbouring forests, at all events as far north as Mahábaleshvar. In Ratnágiri it extends sparingly as far as the coast.

404. *Pomatorhinus horsfieldi* (Sykes). The Southern Scimitar Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 31.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range as far north as Mahábaleshvar (and probably to Khândala), extending often into the adjoining forests.

433. *Malacocercus griseus* (Lath.) The White-headed Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 60; "S. F." IV, 456.

Permanent resident. Seems to be confined to the jungle south and east of the Ghátbrabha river; north of Belgaum as far as Sutgatti, and east and south of Belgaum it is common, but on the hills to the west, I don't think it occurs at all. Anyhow I have no record of its occurrence along the Sáhyádri range, and Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnágiri, though Jerdon mentions either this or a closely allied species from the south of Malabar, which is probably the race referred to by Mr. Hume ("S. F." IV, 456) as intermediate between *Griseus* and *somervillii* and which he also found along the Malabar Coast.

435. *Malaccocercus somervillii* (Sykes). The Rufous-tailed Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 63.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests as far north as Khandála. I observed it on the Ambolee Ghát, west of Belgaum, but where it joins the last species I am not quite certain.

436. *Argya malcolmi* (Sykes). The Large Grey Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 64.

Permanent resident. Common in the Deccan but does not occur along the Gháts. I have noticed it occasionally in the Belgaum District, but in the southern portion of the region it is scarce. Mr. Fairbank thinks that the Ghátbrahba river, about 20 miles north of Belgaum, separates this species from *M. griseus*, but this cannot be the case as Jerdon mentions it from much further south, Mysore and the Nilgiris.

437. *Layardia subrufa* (Jerd.) The Rufous Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 66.

Occurs sparingly along the Sáhyádri range. Rare. Mr. Laird procured it on the hills west of Belgaum, and Mr. Fairbank obtained a specimen at Talmat near Mahábaleshvar. It is also included in Major Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnágiri. It evidently belongs strictly to the Gháts frequenting, as a rule, the higher ranges. Jerdon procured it all along the crest of the Western Gháts and mentions it as occurring occasionally below the Gháts in Malabar.

438. *Chatarrhæa caudata* (Dum.) The Striated Bush-Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 67.

Permanent resident. Common in the Deccan, but rare or absent in some localities in the southern portion of the region. I have observed it occasionally along the Dhárwár road 7 or 8 miles south of Belgaum, and in one or two other places about Belgaum, but it does not appear to occur in the forest tracts to the west or in Ratnágiri. Jerdon did not meet with it either in Malabar.

442. *Schænicola platyrus* (Jerd.) The Broad-tailed Reed Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 73; "S. F." VII, 37; IX, 209, 234.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Very rare. I found five or six pairs at Belgaum breeding in September in long grass by the side of rice fields and obtained some good specimens. It has not been obtained I believe by any other collectors except Jerdon who obtained a specimen at the foot of the Nilgiris in swampy ground, and Mr. Bourdillon who has lately procured three or four other specimens on the Assamboo Hills, South Travancore.

FAM.—BRACHYPODIDÆ (Short-legged Thrushes).

SUB-FAM.—PYCNONOTINÆ (True Bulbuls).

446. *Hypsipetes ganeesa* (Sykes.) The Ghât Black Bulbul.—
 Descr. Jerdon, II, 78 ; "S. F." IV, 400 ; V, 405 ;
 VI, 295.

Permanent resident. Rare. Occurs sparingly along the Sáhyádri range as far north as Mahábaleshvar, being most abundant along the Goa frontier. Mr. Vidal obtained it at the foot of the hills in Ratnágiri and at Sávantvádi, and Mr. Fairbank at Mahábaleshvar. Colonel Sykes also obtained it along the Western Gháts. Mr. Fairbank mentions it also from the Palani Hills and Mr. Bourdillon from the Travancore hills, in both of which districts it seems to be common.

450. *Criniger ictericus* (Strick.) The Yellow-browed Bulbul.—
 Descr. Jerdon, II, 82.

Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon along the Sáhyádri range as far north as Mahábaleshvar. Mr. Vidal says "plentiful at Bánda at the foot of the hills in Ratnágiri in the Rájápur sub-division", and Mr. Fairbank remarks that it is "abundant along the Goa frontier". He also obtained it at Mahábaleshvar, and Mr. Laird met with it on the hills west of Belgaum, and Mr. Crawford at Sávantvádi.

452. *Ixus luteolus* (Less.) The White-browed Bush Bulbul.—
 Descr. Jerdon, II, 84 ; "S. F." IV, 415.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon in some localities. Mr. Fairbank met with it along the Ghátbrah̄a river, 20 miles north of Belgaum, Mr. Laird got it west of Belgaum, and Mr. Vidal also procured it in Ratnágiri at Vijáyadurg, near the coast, and it occurs also in Bombay. It appears to be a very local species and, as Mr. Vidal remarks, to avoid the Ghât range, being absent altogether in most districts throughout the region. Jerdon remarks "not found in the forests of Malabar, but in low jungle in that province it is common, also occasionally on the skirts of the forests."

455. *Rubigula gularis* (Gould.) The Ruby-throated Bulbul.—
 Descr. Jerdon, II, 87 ; "S. F." V, 405.

Rare. Mr. Laird obtained it in the forests south-west of Belgaum. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon mentions it as found only in the forests of Malabar, extending from Travancore to North Kánara, and Mr. Fairbank got it on the Palani Hills.

457. *Brachypodius poiocephalus* (Jerd.) The Grey-headed Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 89.

Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon. Obtained in the forests south-west of Belgaum by Mr. Laird. No other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon remarks "confined to the forests of the Malabar Coast, extending from Travancore to Honore."

- 460 bis.—*Otocompsa fuscicaudata* (Gould.) The Southern Red-whiskered Bulbul.—Descr. "S. F." I, 309; IV, 415.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range, and in the adjacent forests from Goa to Khandála. I observed it occasionally at Sátára, but it does not, as a rule, stray far from the Gháta.

462. *Molpastes hæmorrhous* (Gm.) The Common Madras Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 94; "S.F." III, 127.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

SUB-FAM.—PHYLLORNITHINÆ (Green Bulbuls).

463. *Phyllornis jerdoni* (Blyth.) The Common Green Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, III., 97.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests as far north as Khandála. Mr. Davidson found it also at Egutpuri.

464. *Phyllornis malabaricus* (Gm.) The Malabar Green Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 98.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon all along the Sáhyádri range from Goa to Khandála in the well-wooded tracts. Mr. Vidal does not mention it however in his list of Ratnágiri species.

468. *Iora tiphia* (Lin.) The Black-headed Green Bulbul.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 103 ; " S. F. " I, 438 ; II, 459 ;
III, 129 ; V, 220, 420, 428.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region. Mr. Vidal remarks " both forms *tiphia* and *zeylonica* are common in Ratnágiri " and this is the case I fancy throughout the region, the fact being that *zeylonica* is the breeding plumage and *tiphia* the cold weather plumage of the same bird.

SUB-FAM.—IRENINÆ (Fairy Blue-Birds).

469. *Irena puella* (Lath.) The Fairy Blue-Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 105 ; " S. F. " III, 130.

Probably a permanent resident. Rare. Occurs at Sávantvádi and has been obtained by Mr. Laird in the forests south-west of Belgaum. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon mentions it as only found in the dense and lofty forests of Malabar from Travancore upwards to about N. L. 15°.

SUB-FAM.—ORIOLINÆ (Orioles).

470. *Oriolus kundoo* (Sykes). The Indian Oriole.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 107.

Permanent resident in many localities. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, excepting perhaps on the Gháts, where it is replaced partly by *O. melanocephalus*.

471. *Oriolus indicus* (Jerd.) The Black-naped Indian Oriole.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 109 ; " S. F. " II, 477 ; III, 132 ;
VI, 329 ; VII, 38.

Rare. Occurs at Sávantvádi and has been obtained at Devruk at the foot of the hills in Ratnágiri. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon obtained it from the Malabar jungles, Mr. Bourdillon on the Travancore hills and Mr. Elliot at Dhárwár.

472. *Oriolus melanocephalus* (Lin.) The Bengal Black-headed Oriole.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 110 ; " S. F. " I, 439 ; II, 230 ; III, 133 ; IV., 415 ; VI, 330 ; IX, 65.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests as far north as Khandála.

- ? 473. *Oriolus ceylonensis* (Bp.) The Southern Black-headed Oriole.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 111; "S. F." I, 439; IX, 65n.

Permanent resident. Occurs in the same localities as the last, excepting Ratnágiri, if it is a good species, which seems to be a disputed point at present. Mr. Wenden procured a specimen at Egutpuri. Jerdon remarks "very common on the Malabar Coast."

FAM.—SYLVIADÆ (Warblers).

SUB-FAM.—SAXICOLINÆ (Stonechats, Wheatears, Indian Robins, Bushchats, Rockchats, &c.).

475. *Copsychus saularis* (Lin.) The Magpie Robin.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 114; "S. F." II, 230; VI, 332; VIII, 299.

Permanent resident in the southern portion of the region, where it is very common everywhere. In the Deccan, as a rule, it only occurs as a seasonal visitant and is less plentiful. It breeds abundantly in and about Belgaum.

476. *Cercotrichas macrura* (Gm.) The Shama.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 116; "S. F." VI, 333.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests as far north as Khandála.

479. *Thamnobia fucata* (Lin.) The Indian Black Robin.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 121; "S. F." I, 182.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

481. *Pratincola caprata* (Lin.) The White-winged Bushchat.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 123; "S. F." I, 379.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

483. *Pratincola indicus* (Blyth.) The Indian Bushchat.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 124; "S. F." III, 239n, 429; IV, 274; V, 131, 241; VI, 334; VIII, 301.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

SUB-FAM.—CALAMOHERPINÆ (Grass and Reed Warblers).

491. *Saxicola isabellinus* (Rüpp.) Menetries' Wheatear.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 132; "S. F." I, 187.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Occurs as a straggler about Nagar, I have no other record of its occurrence within the region.

492. *Saxicola deserti* (Rüpp.) The Black-throated Wheatear.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 132; "S. F." I, 188.

Cold weather visitant. The same remarks apply to this species as to the last.

SUB-FAM.—RUTICILLINÆ (Redstarts, Blue-throats, &c.)

497. *Ruticilla rufiventris* (Vieill.) The Indian Redstart.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 137; "S. F." I, 189, 381; II, 330; V, 36.

Cold weather visitant. Tolerably common throughout the region, avoiding, as a rule, the forest tracts.

507. *Larvivora superciliaris* (Jerd.) The Blue Wood-chat.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 145; "S. F." III, 240; IV, 401.

Cold weather visitant. Not common. Mr. Fairbank got it at Mahábaleshvar and along the Goa Frontier in damp deep shade and Messrs. Davidson and Wenden in their list of Deccan species remark "moderately common during the rains and cold weather." Mr. Vidal records it from Gotna in the Sangameshvar sub-division of Ratnágiri, and Mr. Laird got it in the forests south-west of Belgaum. I also obtained a single specimen in the Fort at Belgaum, and Jerdon mentions it from the Nilgiris. Mr. Bourdillon alludes to the same species, I presume ("S. F." IV, 401), where he records it as common on the Travancore hills though entered under the name of *cyanea*.

514. *Cyanecula suecica* (Lin.) The Red-spot Blue-throat.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 152; "S. F." III, 337; VII, 391.

Cold weather visitant. Locally not uncommon, throughout the region, affecting swampy ground. In the rice-fields about Belgaum, it is particularly common.

515. *Acrocephalus stentorius* (*Hemp & Ehr.*) The Large Reed Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 154; "S. F." II, 330; III, 369.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Affects reed beds, sugar-cane fields and standing crops. Mr. Fairbank procured it at Nagar and Mr. Vidal obtained a single specimen in Ratnágiri at Khed. I also shot a few specimens about Belgaum.

516. *Acrocephalus dumetorum* (*Blyth.*) The Lesser Reed Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 155; "S. F." VII, 183.

Cold weather visitant. Tolerably common throughout the region.

517. *Acrocephalus agricola* (*Jerd.*) The Paddy-Field Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 156; "S. F." III, 339.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon about Belgaum, frequenting standing crops, rice fields, sugar-cane and tall reed beds. I have no record of its occurrence in other parts of the region.

520. *Locustella hendersoni* (*Cass.*) Henderson's Locustelle.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 159; "S. F." VI, 340, 342.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Not uncommon about Belgaum during the rains, frequenting rice fields and high grass. I have no record of its occurrence in any other portion of the region, though doubtless it will be found to occur hereafter in other suitable localities.

SUB-FAM.—DRYMOICINÆ (Wren-Warblers, Indian Tailor Birds, Grass-Warblers, and Hill-Warblers).

530. *Orthotomus sutorius* (*Forst.*) The Indian Tailor Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 165; "S. F." III, 135; VII, 507.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, affecting gardens.

- 534.—*Prinia socialis* (*Sykes*). The Ashy Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 170; "S. F." III, 479; IV, 497.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, affecting corn fields, &c. In Ratnágiri it appears to be rare.

536. *Prinia gracilis* (*Frankl.*) Franklin's Wren-Warbler.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 172; "S. F." III, 136; VII, 217*n*;
VIII, 476.

Permanent resident. Common all along Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests.

- ? 538. *Prinia hodgsoni*, (*Blyth*). The Malabar Wren-Warbler.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 173; "S. F." III, 136, 203, 480;
VII, 217*n*; VIII, 476.

Permanent resident. The same remarks apply to this as to the last. I have entered it in italics with a note of interrogation as according to Mr. Brook's remarks ("S. F." VIII, 476) it = *P. gracilis* in breeding plumage.

539. *Cisticola cursitans* (*Frankl.*) The Rufous Grass-Warbler.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 174; "S. F." I, 439; II, 235; III,
137, 397; V, 90; VI, 349.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, in all grass lands and corn fields, throughout the region.

543. *Drymœca inornata* (*Sykes*). The Earth-brown Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 178; "S. F." III, 295, 481 *et seq.*; IV, 229, 407 *et seq.*; V, 236; VII, 468.

Permanent resident. Common in all grass lands and corn fields throughout the region. In winter plumage it = 544 *D. longicaudata*, (*Tick.*)

- 544 bis.—*Drymœca rufescens* (*Hume*). The Great Rufous Wren-Warbler.—Descr. "S. F." I, 437; II, 453; III, 408; VII, 218; IX, 68.

Probably a permanent resident. Recorded by Mr. Vidal as "common in the brambles on the slopes of Fort Victoria or Bánkot in Ratnágiri," and Mr. Hume has specimens from Mahábaleshvar. I have no other record of its occurrence at present, throughout the region, but doubtless it will be found hereafter to occur in suitable places all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjacent jungles. In all probability this = 545 bis *D. insignis*, (*Hume.*) in cold weather plumage (*vide* "S. F." VII, 217, 218).

546. *Drymœca neglecta* (*Jerd.*) The Allied Wren-Warbler.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 182; IX, 68.

Rare. Mr. Vidal obtained a single specimen at Khed in Ratnágiri. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. In all probability this = 545 *D. sylvatica*, (*Jerd.*) in cold weather plumage, which Jerdon records from the Nilgiris and Malabar Coast.

551. *Franklinia buchanani* (*Blyth.*) The Rufous-fronted Wren-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 186.

Probably a permanent resident in the Nagar Districts, whence it is recorded by Mr. Fairbank. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. It does not occur, I believe, anywhere in the southern portion of the region.

SUB-FAM.—PHYLLOSCOPINÆ (Tree Warblers, &c.)

553. *Hypolais rama* (*Sykes*). Sykes's Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 189; "S. F." III, 486; IV, 275; VII, 183, 396, 397; IX, 232.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, as a rule, throughout the region.

- 553 bis.—*Hypolais caligata* (*Licht.*) Descr. "S. F." VII, 396; also *vide* "S. F." II, 330, 486; VII, 113, 183; IX, 68.

Cold weather visitant. Mr. Vidal obtained a single specimen at Khed in Ratnágiri. I have no other record of its occurrence within the region, though it is not improbable that it has occurred in other localities and been passed over in mistake for the last species to which it is closely allied.

554. *Phylloscopus tristis* (*Blyth.*) The Brown Tree Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 190; "S. F." I, 195; VIII, 476.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded from Nagar by Mr. Fairbank and from the Konkan by Major Lloyd.

556. *Phylloscopus magnirostris* (*Blyth.*). The Large-billed Tree-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 191; "S. F." I, 494, 495; III, 243; IV, 401.

Cold weather visitant. Not common. I procured a single specimen in Belgaum, but it does not appear in any of the other local lists. Jerdon says: "It appears to be spread, but rare over all India." Again Mr. Hume remarks "S. F." I, 495: "This bird appears to be a wonderful wanderer. We have it during the cold season everywhere from Ceylon to Peshwaar on the west and Debrooghurh on the east." Mr. Bourdillon mentions it as not uncommon on the Travancore hills.

558. *Phylloscopus lugubris* (*Blyth.*) The Dull Green Tree-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 192.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded from Nagar by Mr. Fairbank. Jerdon also procured it on the Nilgiris.

559. *Phylloscopus nitidus* (*Blyth.*) The Bright Green Tree-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 193; VIII, 477.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded from Ratnágiri as common by Mr. Vidal, and from Nagar by Mr. Fairbank. I also obtained it in Belgaum. Jerdon got it frequently in Southern India, especially in the hill regions.

560. *Phylloscopus viridanus* (*Blyth.*) The Greenish Tree-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 193; "S. F." III, 244n; VII, 508; VIII, 385, 477.

Cold weather visitant. I obtained it in Belgaum where it is common and it is recorded from Khandála by Mr. Fairbank and from Ratnágiri by Mr. Vidal where it is also common. Jerdon procured it too in Southern India.

561. *Phylloscopus affinis* (*Tick.*) Tickell's Tree-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 194.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded from Karti near Khandála by Mr. Fairbank. Jerdon also remarks "spread all over India."

562. *Phylloscopus indicus* (*Jerd.*) The Olivaceous Tree-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 194.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded from Nagar and Khandála by Mr. Fairbank and from Karkulla, between the Bhore Ghát and Poona, by Messrs. Wenden and Davidson. Jerdon also procured it near Jálna in the Deccan.

563. *Reguloides occipitalis* (*Jerd.*) The Large Crowned Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 196.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded from Nagar by Mr. Fairbank, and from Ratnágiri by Mr. Vidal.

565. *Reguloides superciliosus* (Gm.) The Crowned Tree-Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 197; "S. F." VII, 128, 236, 475; VIII, 392.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded by Mr. Fairbank as common. Jerdon got it also along the Malabar Coast.

- 565 bis.—*Reguloides humii* (Brooks). The Brown-headed or Hume's Crowned Tree Warbler.—Descr. "S. F." VII, 131, 236, 475; VIII., 307, 308, 385, 390, 392, 481.

A specimen I shot in Belgaum was pronounced by Mr. Hume to belong to this species, which seems to be very closely allied to the last, but differs principally in having the back wings and tail of a less bright green and the yellow tips to the wing coverts not so pure. It is only a cold weather visitant.

NOTE—Probably the whole of the species of this family, enumerated above, will be found hereafter to occur more or less abundantly throughout the region in suitable localities, as hitherto few collectors seem to have taken the trouble to collect specimens.

SUB-FAM.—SYLVIINÆ (Grey Warblers, comprising Black-Caps and White Throats).

581. *Sylvia jerdoni* (Blyth.) The Black-capped Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 208; "S. F." I, 197; II, 330.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, as a rule, in the plains portion of the region, but is not included in Mr. Vidal's list of Ratnágiri species. Probably it avoids the hills and forest tracts. I obtained it near Belgaum. It is somewhat partial to Babool jungles.

582. *Sylvia affinis* (Blyth.) The Allied Grey Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 209; "S. F." I, 197; II, 332; III, 272, 487; VII, 60.

Cold weather visitant. Mr. Fairbank remarks "common in the Deccan", but strange to say it is not included in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species, neither has it been recorded yet from Ratnágiri. I procured it at Belgaum towards the end of the cold weather, but it seems to be decidedly scarce in the southern portion of the region, and probably avoids the Gháts and forest tracts. Jerdon also mentions it from Jálna and other parts of the Deccan.

1583. *Sylvia curruca* (Lin.) The Lesser White-Throat.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 209; "S. F." VII, 59.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded by Mr. Fairbank as common in the Deccan. I have no other record of its occurrence. The same remarks apply to this as to the last, with the exception that it has not been recorded from Belgaum. It seems doubtful whether it is a good species.

SUB-FAM.—MOTACILLINÆ (Wagtails, Pipits, Titlarks, &c.)

589. *Motacilla maderaspatensis* (Gm.) The Large Pied Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 217; "S. F." I, 26.

Permanent resident. Tolerably common, as a rule, throughout the region, frequenting river banks and swampy ground.

591. *Motacilla personata* (Gould.) The Black-faced Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 218; "S. F." I, 29, 30; II, 456; III, 247 *et seq.*, 278; V, 472.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in Belgaum, especially about the barracks and round the edges of the tanks; but I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, except Jerdon's remark "very common in the Deccan."

- 591 bis.—*Motacilla dukhunensis* (Sykes.) The Indian White-faced Wagtail.—Descr. "S. F." I, 29, 30; III, 249; IV, 506; VII, 137; VIII, 314, 484. It seems to be the general opinion now, that *dukhunensis* = *alba* in winter plumage.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

592. *Calobates melanope* (Pall.) The Grey and Yellow Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 220; "S. F." II, 237; VIII, 316.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region. I observed it in Belgaum as late as the 10th May, but it had not then assumed the summer plumage.

593. *Budytes cinereocapilla* (Savi.) The Slaty-headed Yellow Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 222; "S. F." VI, 363.

Cold weather visitant. Common in suitable localities throughout the region. Mr. Vidal records it from Ratnágiri, and Messrs. Davidson and Wenden record it as a common winter visitant in the Deccan, and I can testify to its being plentiful about Belgaum. What species Mr. Fairbank refers to under the head of *B. viridis* in his two lists, I don't know.

- 593 bis.—*Budytes melanocephala* (Licht.) The Black-cap Field Wagtail.—Descr. "S. F." I, 384; VI, 363.

Cold weather visitant. Common as a rule, I believe, in suitable localities throughout the region, though strange to say it does not appear to be included in any of the local lists before me, unless it is included under the head of *B. viridis* in Mr. Fairbank's paper. It is certainly common about Poona, Sátára and Belgaum, assuming the Black-cap about March. It is always to be found plentifully about night-soil pits.

- 593 ter.—*Budytes flava* (Lin.) The Grey-headed Yellow Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 223; "S. F." II, 238; VI, 363; VII, 138.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. I obtained a single specimen in Belgaum, feeding round the edge of one of the night-soil pits, but have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

- 594 bis.—*Budytes citreola* (Pall.) The Grey-backed Yellow-headed Wagtail.—Descr. "S. F." V, 210; VII, 401.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, in suitable localities throughout the region, affecting rice fields and swampy ground. Mr. Vidal does not mention it from Ratnágiri, but I fancy it must occur there. It is abundant about Belgaum, and Messrs. Wenden and Davidson record it as common throughout the Deccan districts.

- 595 *Limonidromus indicus* (Gm.) The Black-breasted Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 226; "S. F." IV, 401; VI, 364.

Rare. Probably only a cold weather visitant. Mr. Fairbank records it from Mahábaleshvar and the Gua frontier, Mr. Vidal from Rájápur and Vengurla in the south of Ratnágiri, Mr. Laird procured specimens at Nagargali, a few miles south-west of Belgaum, and I obtained a single specimen in Belgaum. It belongs strictly to the forest tracts. Jerdon also procured it along the Malabar Coast, and Mr. Bourdillon mentions it from the Travancore hills.

597. *Anthus trivialis* (Lin.) The European Tree Pipit.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 229; "S. F." III, 250; IV, 278.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

600. *Corydalla rufula* (Vieill.) The Indian Tit-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 232; "S. F." I, 358; VI, 366; VIII, 317.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region. Breeds plentifully about Belgaum.

601. *Corydalla striolata* (Blyth.) The Large Tit-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 233; "S. F." I, 358; VI, 366.

Recorded by Mr. Fairbank as "not uncommon in the Deccan," I have no other record of its occurrence. It is not included by Messrs. Wenden and Davidson in their list of Deccan species, nor by Mr. Vidal in his Ratnagiri paper, neither have I observed or heard of it about Belgaum. Jerdon mentions it from the Nellore District in the south of India. It affects the vicinity of low bushy hills.

602. *Agrodroma campestris* (Lin.) The Stone-Pipit.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 234; "S. F." I, 202.

Cold weather visitant. Recorded by Mr. Fairbank as "common in the Deccan". It is not included in Mr. Vidal's Ratnagiri list nor in Messrs Wenden and Davidson's paper, neither have I noticed it about Belgaum. Jerdon remarks "most abundant in the Deccan."

603. *Agrodroma similis* (Jerd.) The Rufous Rock-Pipit.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 235; "S. F." I, 203.

Rare. Mr. Fairbank obtained a single specimen on the Imámpur Ghát, near Nagar, and remarks "that he has observed others in the same neighbourhood on the hill sides." I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. Jerdon procured it on the Segoor Pass of the Nilgiris.

FAM.—AMPELIDÆ.

SUB-FAM.—LEOTRICHINÆ (Thrush Tits, Hill Tits, Shrike Tits, and Flower-peckers).

631. *Zosterops palpebrosa* (Tem.) The White-eyed Tit.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 265; "S. F." II, 242; IV, 291.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon, as a rule, throughout the region, Mr. Vidal remarks "that it appears to be rare in Ratnágiri".

SUB-FAM.—PARINÆ (Tits or Titmice).

645. *Parus nipalensis* (Hodgs.) The Indian Grey Tit.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 278; "S. F." VI, 376n; VII, 230n.

Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon. Major Lloyd mentions it as a Konkan species, but Mr. Vidal has not met with it in Ratnágiri. It is common in Belgaum, and according to Mr. Fairbank in the Deccan, but strange to say it is not included in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species. I myself procured specimens in Poona.

648. *Machlolophus apionotus* (Blyth.) The Southern Yellow Tit.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 280; "S. F." III, 492; VII, 405n.

Permanent resident. Common along the Sáhyádri range, and in all of the adjoining well-wooded country, including Ratnágiri and Belgaum. In the more open country it is rare or unknown.

TRIBE.—CONIROSTRES (Thick-billed Birds).

FAM.—CORVIDÆ (Crows, Magpies, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—CORVINÆ (Ravens, Crows, Rooks, Jackdaws).

660. *Corvus macrorhynchus* (Wagler). The Indian Bow-billed Corby or Carrion Crow.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 295; "S. F." I, 74; II, 243; III, 253, 493; V, 461 *et seq*; VIII, 324.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

663. *Corvus splendens* (*Vieill.*) The Common Indian Grey-necked Crow.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 298; "S. F." I, 206; II, 480; III, 144; IX, 70.

Permanent resident. Common everywhere throughout the region, except on the Gháts, where it does not occur at any great elevation. In Ratnágiri it appears to breed twice in the year according to Mr. Vidal, and from noticing very early broods about Belgaum, I am inclined to think it does in that district also.

SUB-FAM.—DENDROCITTINÆ (Tree-crows or Magpies).

674. *Dendrocitta rufa* (*Scop.*) The Common Indian Magpie.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 314; "S. F." III, 146; VI, 386; VIII, 328; IX, 191.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in most of the well-wooded districts, throughout the region.

FAM.—STURNIDÆ (Starlings, Mynas, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—STURNINÆ (Starlings and Mynas).

684. *Acridotheres tristis* (*Lin.*) The Common Myna.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 325.

Permanent resident. Generally distributed throughout the region, but more common in the Deccan than in the southern districts. In Ratnágiri it is comparatively scarce, being to a great extent replaced by the next species.

686. *Acridotheres fuscus* (*Wagler*). The Dusky Myna.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 327; "S. F." VI, 388; VII, 221n; VIII, 330 (albino var); IX, 70, 121.

Permanent resident. Locally common along the Sáhyádri range, and in the adjoining forests, including Ratnágiri. I also noticed it constantly about Belgaum in the cold weather. The Southern Indian form, having pale slate blue irides, as pointed out by Mr. Vidal, should be separated perhaps as *mahrattensis*, (*Sykes*.) if that be recognized as a distinct species, but for my part I should regard it as only a local race.

687. *Sturnia pagodarum* (Gm.) The Black-headed Myna.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 329.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region.

688. *Sturnia malabarica* (Gm.) The Grey-headed Myna.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 330 ; "S. F." IV, 332, 333, 402 ; VI,
389 *et seq* ; VIII, 331 ; IX, 71*n*.

Probably only a cold weather visitant. Common in the neighbourhood of Belgaum in the cold weather, and occurs also but sparingly in Ratnágiri, but as it is not included in either of Mr. Fairbank's lists nor in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's paper, it is probably confined to the well-wooded tracts in the south-western portion of the region.

689. *Sturnia blythi* (Jerd.) The White-headed or White-breasted Tree Myna.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 331 ; "S. F." VI, 391 ; IX, 228, 237, 238.

Common all about Belgaum in the rains, remaining till October, after which it retires, *I believe*, to the hills west to breed. Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnágiri, neither has it been recorded from any other portion of the region, so that it appears to be a very local species, but Jerdon remarks "only found in the Malabar forests occurring from the extreme south of the Malabar Coast to about N. Lat. 15° or 16°." It seems to me to be a well-marked species. Mr. Hume has lately received eggs from Mysore.

690. *Pastor roseus* (Lin.) The Rose-colored Pastor or Jowari Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 333 ; "S. F." I, 208 ; III, 208.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region wherever there is cultivation.

SUB-FAM.—LAMPROTORNINÆ (Grakles or Hill Mynas).

692. *Eulabes religiosa* (Lin.) The Southern Hill Myna.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 337 ; "S. F." IV, 402.

Rare. Major Lloyd mentions it as found in the Sáhýádri forests in the Southern Konkan though as yet Mr. Vidal has not met with it in Ratnágiri, and Mr. Laird has procured it in the forests, south-west of Belgaum. It only occurs along the gháts, and in Kánara it is not uncommon. Jerdon remarks "found in the forests of Malabar from Travancore to N. Lat. 16° or 17°." Mr. Bourdillon also records it as common in the Travancore forests.

FAM.—FRINGILLIDÆ (Finches).

SUB-FAM.—POLCEINÆ (Weaver Birds).

694. *Ploceus philippinus* (Lin.) The Common Weaver-Bird.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 343; "S. F." III, 153; VI, 399.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

695. *Ploceus manyar* (Horsf.) The Striated Weaver-Bird.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 348; "S. F." I, 208; VI, 399n.

Common about Belgaum in the rains, breeding in the sugar-cane fields and bulrushes round the edges of tanks. Jerdon remarks "extends to the Deccan but not common," but Bourdillon found it breeding round the Vellarney Lake near Trevandrum in South Travancore in June, in thousands.

SUB-FAM.—ESTRELDINÆ (Munias, Wax-bills, Amaduvads, &c.)

697. *Amadina malacca* (Lin.) The Black-headed Munia.—Descr.
Jerdon, II, 352.

Seasonal visitant. Very common all about Belgaum in the rains, breeding abundantly in the sugar-cane fields. It occurs also sparingly in Ratnágiri, but I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. Jerdon remarks "very abundant in parts of Southern India, especially on the Malabar Coast." The young birds of the year have the upper parts plain rufescent brown and the lower parts pale buff, the chin and throat being albescent and the lores dusky.

698. *Amadina rubronigra* (Hodgs.) The Chestnut-bellied Munia.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 353; "S. F." VI, 401n; VIII, 66, 332, 366, IX, 71.

Probably only occurs as a rare straggler. Two specimens were obtained by Dr. Armstrong in the Ratnágiri District. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. Jerdon says "I have seen specimens from the Eastern Coast North of Madras, and Layard procured it in Ceylon; but it is certainly rare in Southern India."

699. *Amadina punctulata* (Lin.) The Spotted Munia.—Descr.
Jerdon, II, 354; "S. F." VIII, 333.

Permanent resident in some districts. Locally not uncommon, but in many districts rare or unknown. I observed it occasionally about Belgaum, and Mr. Fairbank met with it rarely at Nagar. In parts of Ratnágiri, according to Mr. Vidal, it is common, and Messrs. Davidson and Wenden include it in their Deccan list as a common species.

700. *Amadina pectoralis* (Jerd.) The Rufous-bellied Munia.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 355; "S. F." III, 263 (immature);
IV, 403.

Rare. Procured by Mr. Laird in the jungles west of Belgaum. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, but Jerdon records it from the Wynaad and Coorg, and remarks "that it will most probably be found all along the crest of the Western Ghâts." It appears to be common and a permanent resident on the Travancore hills according to Mr. Bourdillon, and it occurs also on the Nilgiris.

701. *Amadina striata* (Lin.) The White-backed-Munia.—Descr.
Jerdon, II, 356.

Permanent resident. Common in the Konkan and all along the Sâhyâdri range and in the adjoining forests from Goa to Khandâla. It is confined to the Ghât region.

703. *Amadina malabarica* (Lin.) The Plain Brown Munia.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 357.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, excepting perhaps in the forest tracts, especially in the Deccan.

704. *Estrellda amandava* (Lin.) The Red Wax-bill.—Descr.
Jerdon, II, 359.

Not common, as a rule, but occurs locally. I procured it at Belgaum, where it breeds in September and October, and Mr. Laird in the same district, and Mr. Fairbank obtained it near Mahâbaleshvar. It has not been observed as yet in Ratnâgiri, and it is not included in Messrs. Davidson and Wenden's list of Deccan species. Jerdon found it tolerably common on the lower hills of the Nilgiris, but rarely in the Deccan.

705. *Estrellda formosa* (Lath.) The Green Wax-bill.—Descr.
Jerdon, II, 361; "S. F." "III, 496; VII, 222.

Not common. Mr. Fairbank procured it near Mahâbaleshvar and Major Lloyd includes it in his list of Konkan species; but Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnâgiri. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

SUB-FAM.—PASSERINÆ (Sparrows).

706. *Passer domesticus* (Lin.) The Indian House Sparrow.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 362.

Permanent resident. Common everywhere throughout the region.

711. *Gymnoris flavicollis* (Frankl.) The Yellow-throated Sparrow.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 368.

Probably a permanent resident. Not uncommon in many districts and occurs throughout the region. It appears to be most plentiful in the hot weather, at which season it breeds. In Belgaum it is common.

SUB-FAM.—EMBERIZINÆ (Buntings).

716. *Emberiza buchanani* (Blyth.) The Grey-necked Bunting.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 373; "S. F." III, 497; VII, 150.

Cold weather visitant. Mr. Fairbank remarks "everywhere and abundant on some ghâts," but it does not appear in Mr. Vidal's Ratnágiri list nor in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list, so that I conclude it is only locally distributed. I myself have observed it about Poona, where it is not uncommon, and on one or two occasions about Belgaum, where it occurs only I believe as a straggler in the migratory seasons.

721. *Euspiza melanocephala* (Scop.) The Black-headed Corn Bunting.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 378; "S. F." III, 497.

Cold weather visitant. Common in the plains portion of the region in all of the cultivated districts.

722. *Euspiza luteola* (Sparrrm.) The Red-headed Corn Bunting.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 378; "S. F." III, 498.

Cold weather visitant. Mr. Fairbank procured it sparingly in the Nagar Districts, and I found it common about Belgaum in company with the last species, so that it occurs probably wherever there is cultivation throughout the plains portion of the region, though it has not been observed as yet in Ratnágiri nor is it recorded in Messrs. Davidson and Wenden's list of Deccan species. Mr. Elliot found it abundant about Dhárwár.

724. *Melophus melanicterus* (*Gm.*) The Crested Black Bunting.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 381; "S. F." III, 498; VI, 409; VII, 517; VIII, 335.

Probably a permanent resident. Mr. Fairbank remarks "sparsely scattered on the sides of the Sáhyádris and along the spurs that extend into the Deccan." I observed it also along the base of the hills, west of Poona, but have no record of its occurrence in any other portion of the region, though Colonel Sykes obtained it also in the Deccan on rocky and bushy mountains.

SUB-FAM.—FRINGILLINÆ. (Bull-Finches, Rose-Finches, True-Finches, &c.)

738. *Carpodacus erythrinus* (*Pall.*) The Common Rose-Finch.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 398.

Cold weather visitant. Common along the Sáhyádris range as far north as Khandála, but outside of the forest tract less numerous. Mr. Vidal has obtained it in Ratnágiri and I got it in Belgaum, one or two early arrivals being in breeding plumage. It is not included in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species.

SUB-FAM.—ALAUDINÆ (Larks, Bush-Larks, Finch-Larks, &c.)

756. *Mirafra erythroptera* (*Jerd.*) The Red-winged Bush Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 418.

Permanent resident. Common in the Deccan and all along the Railway line as far south, at all events, as Raichore, but in the south-western portion of the region, including Ratnágiri, the Ghát and forest districts and Belgaum is it virtually unknown. Jerdon remarks "that it is very common about Jálma in the Deccan."

758. *Ammomanes phoenicura* (*Frankl.*) The Rufous-tailed Finch-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 421; "S. F." III, 499.

Permanent resident. Common in the plains portion of the region and found sparingly in Ratnágiri; but in the forest tracts it is unknown. It is common about Belgaum.

760. *Pyrhulauda grisea* (*Scop.*) The Black-bellied Finch-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 424; "S. F." I, 212; VII, 66.

Permanent resident. Common everywhere throughout the region, except in the forest tracts.

761. *Calandrella brachydactyla* (*Leisl.*) The Short-toed or Social Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 426; VIII, 337.

Cold weather visitant. Common in the plains in most localities throughout the region wherever there is cultivation, but does not extend to Ratnágiri so far as we know at present or the hills. I found it plentiful about Belgaum, and Mr. Fairbank records it as plentiful in the Nagar Districts, but strange to say it is not included in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species.

765. *Spizalauda deva* (*Sykes*). The Small Crown-crest Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 432; "S. F." IV, 1, 237.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the plains portion of the region, but does not occur in Ratnágiri so far as we know at present nor *I believe* on the Gháts nor, as a rule, in the forest tracts, though Jerdon obtained specimens from the top of the Eastern Gháts.

- 765 bis—*Spizalauda malabarica* (*Scop.*) The Northern Crown-crest Lark.—Descr. "S. F." IV, 1, 237, 278.

Permanent resident in some localities. Common all along the Sáhyádri range from Goa to Khandála, extending to Ratnágiri and Belgaum. I don't think it breeds about Belgaum.

767. *Alauda gulgula* (*Frankl.*) The Indian Sky-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon II, 434; "S. F." I, 40; VIII, 338.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, in the plains portion of the region and in the southern parts of Ratnágiri. I noticed it as particularly plentiful on all of the grass lands about Belgaum. It also occurs on the hills on open grass land, but avoids the forest tracts.

ORDER III.—GEMITORES (PIGEONS).

FAM.—TRERONIDÆ (FRUIT PIGEONS).

SUB-FAM.—TRERONINÆ (GREEN PIGEONS).

773. *Crocopus chlorigaster* (*Blyth.*) The Southern Green Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon III, 448; "S. F." II, 423.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon along the Sáhyádri range and in the neighbouring forests, extending to Ratnágiri, and occurs also in the plains, as a rule, throughout the region wherever there are tall banian trees, upon the fruit of which it feeds.

775. *Osmotreron malabarica* (Jerd.) The Grey-fronted Green Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 450; "S. F." III, 162; IV, 424, 261; VI, 414.

Occurs sparingly all along the Sáhyádri range as far north as Khandála, extending also to the well-wooded tracts of Ratnágiri. Mr. Laird got it in the forests west of Belgaum. Jerdon remarks "most abundant in Malabar." Mr. Hume also observed it on Pigeon island along the Malabar Coast.

FAM.—COLUMBIDÆ (Pigeons and Doves.)

SUB-FAM.—PALUMBINÆ (Wood-Pigeons.)

786. *Palumbus elphinstonii* (Sykes.) The Nilgiri Wood-Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 465.

Not common. Mr. Vidal records it from the Chiplún sub-division in Ratnágiri, and Mr. Fairbank from Mahábaleshvar, where it is well known. It occurs, therefore, probably all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests. Jerdon remarks "found on the higher elevations of the Western Gháts, including the Nilgiris." And Mr. Fairbank found it common in June on the Palani Hills.

SUB-FAM.—COLUMBINÆ (Rock Pigeons, Stock Pigeons, &c.)

788. *Columba intermedia* (Strickl.) The Common Indian Blue-Rock Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 469; "S. F." I, 217; VI, 419.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region wherever there is cultivation, avoiding dense forests.

SUB-FAM.—TURTURINÆ (Turtle Doves and Ring Doves.)

792. *Turtur pulchratus* (Hodgs.) The Indian Turtle Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 476; "S. F." VI, 421; VIII, 341.

Recorded by Mr. Fairbank as "common all along the Sáhyádris, especially on the Western Slopes, but rare in the Nagar District." I observed it also in Belgaum and the neighbouring gáuns, where it is common at the end of the cold weather. Mr. Vidal does not mention it from Ratnágiri, nor is it included in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species. Dr. Scully in his paper on the ornithology of Nepal tries to prove that this and *T. meena* belong to the same species and proposes lumping them under the name of *orientalis*, however Mr. Hume disagrees with him *in toto*, in which I think he is right.

793. *Turtur meena* (*Sykes*). The Rufous Turtle Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 476; "S. F." V, 40; VI, 421; VIII, 341.

Probably only a cold weather visitant. Common all along the crest of the Sáhyádri range, according to Mr. Vidal, and at Mahábaleshvar. In Ratnágiri it has only been met with hitherto at Gotna in Sangameshvar. Mr. Davidson also mentions it as common in Sátára and on the surrounding hills and Mr. Elliot records it from Dhárwár. It is distinguishable at once from the last species by the under tail coverts which are dark slaty grey, whereas in *pulchratus* they are pure white.

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794. *Turtur senegalensis* (*Lin.*) The Little Brown Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 478; "S. F." VII, 463.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, throughout the plains portion of the region; but only occurs as a straggler in Ratnágiri, and it is not very common about Belgaum. Mr. Crawford got it at Sávantvádi, but it does not belong to the Ghát region.

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795. *Turtur suratensis* (*Gm.*) The Spotted Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 479.

Permanent resident on the hills. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests, also in Ratnágiri. Mr. Davidson remarks "common in Sholápur during the rains." It belongs to the hills and well-wooded portions of the region. I have not observed it in Belgaum, but in the surrounding jungles it is plentiful.

796. *Turtur risorius* (*Lin.*) The Common Ring-Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 481; "S. F." VII, 297; VIII, 342.

Permanent resident in the plains. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, but scarce in some localities in the south-western portion of the region. I never saw it in the station of Belgaum, but in some parts of the adjoining country it is common. It appears to visit Ratnágiri only in the cold weather, and somewhat irregularly being abundant some seasons and absent altogether in others, avoiding the Gháts, as a rule.

797. *Turtur tranquebaricus* (*Herm.*) The Vinous or Ruddy Ring-Dove.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 482; "S. F." IV, 292.

Permanent resident in some localities. Locally not uncommon throughout the region, but in some districts it is rare or absent. In Ratnágiri Mr. Vidal has only met with it on one occasion, and it is not common about Belgaum.

FAM.—GOURIDÆ (Ground Doves.)

SUB-FAM.—PHAPINÆ (Ground Doves.)

798. *Chalcophaps indica* (Lin.) The Bronze-winged Dove.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III, 484; "S. F." II, 269; IV, 404; VI, 424.

Probably a permanent resident. Occurs doubtless sparingly in suitable localities all along the Sáhyádri range. I procured it at Khandála and Mr. Vidal along the Shastri river in Ratnágiri. According to Mr. Bourdillon it abounds at all elevations on the Travancore hills in February and March, descending to the lower jungles during the rains and cold weather, and Mr. Fairbank got it on the Palani Hills. It usually frequents dense forests.

ORDER IV.—RASORES (GALLINACEOUS OR GAME BIRDS.)

FAM.—PTEROCLIDÆ (SAND-GROUSE OR ROCK-GROUSE.)

800. *Pterocles fasciatus* (Scop.) The Painted Sand-Grouse.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III, 498; "S. F." I, 391; VII, 160.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon in suitable localities, throughout the plains portion of the region as far south, at all events, as Belgaum, and as far north as Nagar. In Ratnágiri it is unknown. It is most abundant in scrub jungle at the base of low rocky hills.

802. *Pterocles exustus* (Tem.) The Common Sand-Grouse.—Descr.
 Jerdon, III, 502; "S. F." VII, 160.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region, excepting in Ratnágiri and the forest tracts, where it does not occur. It affects dry open country.

FAM.—PHASIANIDÆ (Pea-Fowl, Pheasants, Jungle-Fowl and Spur-Fowl.)

SUB-FAM.—PAVONINÆ (Pea-Fowls.)

803. *Pavo cristatus* (Lin.) The Common Peacock.—Descr. Jerdon,
 III, 506.

Permanent resident. Very common in the jungles about Belgaum and occurs all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests, including Ratnágiri, but it has been so persecuted by sportsmen and *Phansi Pardis* that it is not very common now in most localities. It is essentially a jungle bird in this part of the country.

SUB-FAM.—GALLINÆ (Jungle and Spur-Fowl.)

813. *Gallus sonnerati* (Tem.) The Grey Jungle-Fowl.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 539; "S. F." IV, 5, 404; IX, 205, 206.

Permanent resident. Tolerably common all along the Sáhyádrí range from Goa to Khandála and in the adjoining forests, including the hilly parts of Ratnágiri and Belgaum. Mr. Davidson also records it from the granite hills about Nulwar. In some of the jungles, about Belgaum and along the Gháts, it is particularly plentiful.

814. *Galloperdix spadiceus* (Gm.) The Red Spur-Fowl.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 541; "S. F." IV, 5.

Permanent resident. Tolerably common all along the Sáhyádrí range as far north as Khandála and in most of the adjoining forests, extending to the jungles about Belgaum and the hilly jungles of Ratnágiri.

815. *Galloperdix lunulatus* (Valenc.) The Painted Spur-Fowl.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 543; "S. F." II, 427, 458, 532.

Rare. I have only once heard of the occurrence of this species within the region, and that was shot at Gokák about 40 miles north-east of Belgaum. I examined the skin myself so that there is no doubt about the species, and the man who shot it told me he saw a few others in the same locality. Jerdon says that it is not found on the Malabar Coast nor on the Nilgiris but that it is common on several of the isolated hill ranges of Southern India and on rocky hills about Hyderabad in the Deccan. Since Jerdon's time, however, several instances of its occurrence on the Nilgiris have been recorded.

FAM.—TETRAONIDÆ (Grouse and Partridges.)

SUB-FAM.—PERDICINÆ (Partridges, Francolins and Dwarf Partridges or Bush Quails).

819. *Francolinus pictus* (Jard. & Selb.) The Painted Partridge. Descr. Jerdon, III, 561; "S. F." V, 211.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon in suitable localities, throughout the plains portion of the region. About Belgaum it is particularly partial to sugar-cane fields. It avoids the forest tracts, and is unknown in Ratnágiri, though included in Major Lloyd's list of Konkan species.

822. *Ortygornis pondicerianus* (Gm.) The Common Grey Partridge.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 569.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the plains portion of the region, as a rule, but does not extend to Ratnágiri and is scarce about Belgaum. It avoids the Gháts and forest tracts.

826. *Perdicula asiatica* (Lath.) The Jungle Bush-Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 581; "S. F." VII, 156; IX, 77.

Permanent resident. Common all along the Sáhyádri range and in the adjoining forests. It occurs also in Ratnágiri and in the jungles about Belgaum, Nalvár and Sátára. It is essentially a jungle bird.

827. *Perdicula argoondah* (Sykes). The Rock Bush-Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 583; "S. F." I, 392 (immature); VII, 156.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the plains portion of the region from Nagar to Belgaum, avoiding the Ghát range and adjoining forests. It does not occur in Ratnágiri, according to Mr. Vidal, but is included in the Konkan list by Major Lloyd.

828. *Microperdix erythrorhynchus* (Sykes). The Painted Bush-Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 584.

Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon. Occurs all along the Sáhyádri range as far north as Khandála, extending often into the well-wooded districts adjoining. According to Mr. Vidal it does not occur in Ratnágiri, but it is included in Major Lloyd's list of Konkan species. In some localities about Belgaum, a few miles south-east, for instance, it is common; but in most localities, as a rule, it is not common. Mr. Fairbank met with it at Khandála and Mahábaleshvar and Mr. Davidson at Sholápur, Sátára hills and near Poona, where I myself also procured a specimen on the hills. Jerdon found it common on the Nilgiris, and says that it occurs all along the Gháts, from the Wynad to near Poona.

SUB-FAM.—COTURNICINÆ (True Quails.)

829. *Coturnix communis* (Bonn.) The Large Grey Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 586; "S. F." IV, 7.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, but less numerous on the Gháts and in the adjoining forests and in Ratnágiri where it only occurs as a straggler. It is much less common in the south-west portion of the region about Belgaum, &c., than in the plains further north. In fact it avoids well-wooded districts.

830. *Coturnix coromandelica* (Gm.) The Black-breasted or Rain Quail—Descr. Jerdon, III, 588.

Permanent resident in many districts. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, but less numerous, like the last, along the Ghát range and in the adjoining forests. It is scarce in Ratnágiri, but common in the plains from Nagar to Belgaum, being most abundant in the rains and cold weather. It breeds abundantly about Belgaum in August, September and October.

FAM.—TINAMIDÆ (A Sub-group.)

SUB-FAM.—TURNICINÆ (Bustard and Button Quails.)

832. *Turnix taigoor* (Sykes). The Black-breasted Bustard-Quail—Descr. Jerdon, III, 595 ; "S. F." VI, 451.

Probably only a seasonal visitant in most localities, being most numerous in the rains. Not uncommon throughout the region, though less common on the Gháts and in the forest tracts. It is rare in Ratnágiri.

834. *Turnix joudera* (Hodgs.) The Large Button Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 599 ; "S. F." VI, 453.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Rare. I procured it myself at Poona, as also Mr. Wenden, who obtained it also at Sholápur, but have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon mentions it as "rare in the Deccan, but not uncommon in open glades of the upland districts of Malabar."

835. *Turnix dussumieri* (Tem.) The Small Button Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 600.

Most numerous in the rains and cold weather. Not uncommon throughout the region, excepting in Ratnágiri, where it is scarce. It prefers open country, avoiding the Ghát and forest tracts.

ORDER V.—GRALLATORES (WADERS AND SHORE BIRDS.)

TRIBE.—PRESSIROSTRES (BILL SHORT OR MODERATE, THICK,
DEPRESSED AT BASE, COMPRESSED ON THE SIDES.)

FAM.—OTIDIDÆ (BUSTARDS AND FLORICANS.)

836. *Eupodotis edwardsi* (*J. E. Gr.*) The Indian Bustard.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, 607.

Probably a permanent resident. Locally not uncommon in the plains portion of the region, but confined to certain districts. It is common about Miraj and Sholápur, occurs also in the Nagar, Poona, and Belgaum Districts, but does not occur in Ratnágiri nor in the forest tracts.

839. *Sypheotides aurita* (*Lath.*) The Lesser Florican or Likh.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, 619; "S. F." IV, 10.

Permanent resident in some localities, at all events, if not in all. Locally not uncommon throughout the plains portion of the region. It is common about Sholápur, Dhárwár, some parts of the Belgaum District and in other places; but is rare in Ratnágiri, and of course avoids the forest tracts. A few remain about Belgaum all the year round.

FAM.—CURSORIDÆ (Courier Plovers.)

840. *Cursorius coromandelicus* (*Gm.*) The Indian Courier-Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 626; "S. F." IV, 10.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the plains portion of the region, but is rare in Ratnágiri and avoids the forest tracts.

FAM.—GLAREOLIDÆ (Swallow-Plovers or Pratincoles.)

842. *Glareola orientalis* (*Leach.*) The Large Swallow-Plover.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, 631; "S. F." II, 284, 465; VI, 454;
IX, 78.

Rare. Probably only a cold weather visitant. Mr. Davidson observed it along the Bhima river, 40 or 50 miles south of Sholápur. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

- 842 bis.—*Glareola pratincola* (Lin.) The Collared Pratincole.—
 Descr. Morris's British Birds IV, 17; "S. F." II, 284;
 IV, 507; VII, 186; VIII, 371, 372, 375, 387; IX, 78.

Seasonal visitant. Rare. Obtained by Mr. Vidal on one occasion in Ratnágiri. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, in fact this is the only record of its occurrence within Indian limits out of Sindh.

843. *Glareola lactea* (Tem.) The Small Swallow-Plover.—Descr.
 Jerdon, III, 632; "S. F." III, 179.

Rare. Probably only a cold weather visitant. Observed by Mr. Davidson along the Bhima river south of Sholápur, where it was common in the cold weather. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. Jerdon remarks "occurs throughout the greater part of the country, and is very abundant in some localities, especially near large rivers."

FAM.—CHARADRIDÆ (Plovers.)

SUB-FAM.—CHARADRINÆ (True Plovers, including Grey, Golden, Sand and Ringed Plovers.)

844. *Squatarola helvetica* (Lin.) The Grey Plover.—Descr.
 Jerdon, III, 635; "S. F." II, 338.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly along the coast of Ratnágiri according to Mr. Vidal; and Mr. Fairbank says "that it occurs in the Deccan in flocks in the cold weather;" but as it is a coast bird, and not included in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species, and as I have never met with it myself or heard of it inland in this part of the country, I am inclined to think he must be mistaken.

845. *Charadrius fulvus* (Gm.) The Indian Golden Plover.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III, 636; "S. F." I, 228; II, 287; VII, 482.

Cold weather visitant. Rare in the Deccan, but not uncommon in Ratnágiri and in some parts of the Belgaum Districts, where I have met with it in large flocks. At Hubli, about 18 miles south-east of Belgaum, I saw several hundreds feeding in flocks upon a grassy "maidan."

- 845 quat.—*Ægialitis asiatica* (Pall.) Descr. "S. F." VII, 438; VIII, 200; IX, 79.

Cold weather visitant. Very rare. Mr. Vidal obtained a single specimen at Ratnágiri, which is the first authentic instance of its occurrence within Indian limits.

846. *Ægialitis geoffroyi* (Wagl.) The Large Sand-Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 638; "S. F." I, 229; II, 288.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly along the coast. I have no record of its occurrence inland.

847. *Ægialitis mongola* (Pall.) The Lesser Sand-Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 639; "S. F." I, 230; II, 289; VIII, 199, 200.

Cold weather visitant. Common, along the coast. I have no record of its occurrence inland.

848. *Ægialitis cantiana* (Lath.) The Kentish Ring-Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 640; "S. F." I, 230; VIII, 199, 200.

Cold weather visitant. Not common, but occurs along the coast, I have no record of its occurrence inland, though Jerdon states that it does occur often far inland.

849. *Ægialitis dubia* (Scop.) The Common Ring-Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 640; "S. F." I, 231; II, 289; III, 179, 372; VII, 227n, 300n; VIII, 199 *et seq.* 351.

Permanent resident in some districts. Common, as a rule, throughout the region. Mr. Davidson found it breeding in the Deccan.

SUB-FAM.—VANELLINÆ (Lapwings).

852. *Chettusia gregaria* (Pall.) The Black-sided Lapwing.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 644; "S. F." I, 231; IV, 13.

Rare. Cold weather visitant. Mr. Vidal has once met with it in Ratnágiri, and I obtained a few specimens that were shot by a friend of mine in the Belgaum District. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon met with it about Jalna in the Deccan.

855. *Lobivanellus indicus* (*Bodd.*) The Red-wattled Lapwing or "Pity-to-do-it."—Descr. Jerdon, III, 648; "S. F." III, 14; VII, 67.

Permanent resident. Common throughout the region.

856. *Lobipluvia malabarica* (*Bodd.*) The Yellow-wattled Lapwing.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 649; "S. F." IV, 14.

Permanent resident. Common in suitable localities, throughout the region, except in Ratnágiri, where it is scarce, and the Ghát region. It affects dry uplands and cultivated districts.

SUB-FAM.—ESACINÆ (Stone-Plovers).

859. *Ædicnemus scolopax* (*S. G. Gm.*) The Stone-Plover, Norfolk Plover or Bastard Florican.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 654; "S. F." I, 232.

Permanent resident. Not uncommon in suitable localities, throughout the region, except in Ratnágiri, where it is rare, and in the Ghát region.

860. *Streptilas interpres* (*Lin.*) The Turnstone.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 656; "S. F." I, 233; II, 292; IV, 414, 464; IX, 82.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. A coast bird, seldom occurring inland, though Jerdon mentions having procured a specimen in the Deccan, 200 miles inland. Mr. Vidal obtained a single specimen in Ratnágiri and Mr. Hume procured it along the Malabar Coast on the Laccadive Islands, where it was common, and in the Bombay Harbour.

FAM.—HÆMATOPODIDÆ (Sea-Plovers).

SUB-FAM.—HÆMATOPODINÆ (Oyster-Catchers).

862. *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (*Lin.*) The Oyster-Catcher.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 659; "S. F." I, 234; IV, 414; IX, 83.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon along the coast, but does not occur inland. Mr Vidal records it from Ratnágiri and Mr. Hume observed it in the Bombay Harbour.

FAM.—GRUIDÆ (Cranes.)

865. *Grus communis* (Bechst.) The Common Crane.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 664; "S. F." I, 235; IV, 15.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the Deccan, but in Ratnágiri, about Belgaum and in the forest region it is unknown, though it may occur possibly as a straggler.

866. *Anthropoides virgo* (Lin.) The Numidian Crane, Demoiselle or "Kullum".—Descr. Jerdon, III, 666; "S. F." IV, 15.

Cold weather visitant. Common in the Deccan. The same remarks apply to this species as to the last species.

TRIBE.—LONGIROSTRES (BILL MORE OR LESS
LENGTHENED, SLENDER, AND FEEBLE).

FAM.—SCOLOPACIDÆ (SNIPES, SAND-PIPERS, CURLEW, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—SCOLOPACINÆ (WOODCOCK AND SNIPES).

867. *Scolopax rusticola* (Lin.) The Woodcock.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 670; "S. F." V, 140, 504; VI, 458; VII, 470, 483, 525.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Has been procured in the jungles about Belgaum by Mr. Laird, near Thána by Mr. Cairns, and in Kánara by Colonel Peyton, and will probably be found to occur as a straggler all along the Sáhyádri range. It is not uncommon on the Nilgiris, and Mr. Fairbank records it from the Palani Hills.

870. *Gallinago sthenura* (Kuhl.) The Pin-tail Snipe.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 674; "S. F." I, 423, 496; II, 294, 335; V, 213 *et seq*; VII, 525; VIII, 354; IX, 83.

Cold weather visitant. Very common in Ratnágiri, about Thána, in the Belgaum District and in all of the woodland tracts adjoining, and common, according to Messrs. Wenden and Davidson, in the Deccan; but it is not included in Mr. Fairbank's list of birds collected in the vicinity of Khandála, Nagar, &c.

871. *Gallinago gallinaria* (*Gm.*) The Common Full Snipe.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III, 674; "S. F." I, 423, 496; II, 294,
 335; V, 213 *et seq*; VII, 525; IX, 83.
 Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region, especially
 in Ratnágiri and about Belgaum, Dhárwár, &c.
872. *Gallinago gallinula* (*Lin.*) The Jack Snipe.—Descr. Jer-
 don, III, 676; "S. F." I, 235; IV, 15; VI, 459.
 Cold weather visitant. Less common than the two last species
 but generally distributed throughout the region.
873. *Rhynchæa bengalensis* (*Lin.*) The Painted Snipe.—Descr.
 Jerdon, III, 676; "S. F." V, 223; VI, 459; IX, 84.
 Permanent resident. Occurs throughout the region, but is some-
 what local in its distribution. In many districts it is common
 and in others scarce.

SUB-FAM.—NUMENINÆ (Curlew and Whimbrel.)

877. *Numenius lineatus* (*Ouv.*) The Curlew.—Descr. Jerdon,
 III, 683; "S. F." I, 237; II, 296 *et seq*.
 Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the tidal creeks along
 the coast, but rare inland.
878. *Numenius phæopus* (*Lin.*) The Whimbrel—Descr. Jerdon,
 III, 684; "S. F." II, 297; IV, 16; VI, 460.
 Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the tidal creeks along
 the coast, but almost unknown, I believe, inland.

SUB-FAM.—TRINGINÆ (Ruff, Knot, Curlew-Stint, Dunlin,
 Stints, Sanderlings.)

880. *Machetes pugnax* (*Lin.*) The Ruff.—Descr. Jerdon III,
 687; "S. F." IV, 17.
 Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Vidal procured a single spe-
 cimen in Ratnágiri, Mr. Davidson shot one out of a small flock
 at Pandharpur, west of Sholápur, and I myself procured it near
 Belgaum; Mr. Fairbank does not appear to have met with it.

882. *Tringa subarquata* (Güld.) The Curlew-Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 689; "S. F." I, 242; II, 297; IV, 342.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs in large flocks in Ratnágiri, elsewhere it is rare. It is recorded from Sholápur by Mr. Wenden, who shot two or three specimens in June. What they were doing there at that season of the year I don't know, as they certainly don't breed in this part of the country, if they do anywhere in India which I should doubt. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

884. *Tringa minuta* (Leisl.) The Little Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 690; "S. F." I, 242, 491; II, 298; VII, 487.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs throughout the region in the cold weather, and in many localities it is common.

885. *Tringa temmincki* (Leisl.) The White-tailed Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 691; "S. F." I, 244.

Cold weather visitant. Obtained by Mr. Fairbank at Nagar, and occurs *probably* throughout the region, but it is not included in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species, neither is it recorded by Mr. Vidal from Ratnágiri, and I do not remember ever noticing it myself within our limits.

888. *Calidris arenaria* (Lin.) The Sanderling.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 694; "S. F." I, 244; IV, 343, 465.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Occurs along the coast only, and has been procured on one occasion in Ratnágiri by Mr. Vidal.

SUB-FAM.—TOTANINÆ (Sand-pipers, Green-Shanks, and Red-Shanks).

891. *Rhyacophila glareola* (Lin.) The Spotted Sand-piper.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 697; "S. F." VII, 488.

Cold weather visitant. Common, according to Messrs. Wenden and Davidson, in the Deccan and recorded from Nagar by Mr. Fairbank, but not common in Ratnágiri. It occurs *probably* throughout the region. I noticed it about Belgaum, Sátara and Poona, and Jerdon remarks "common throughout India."

892. *Totanus ochropus* (*Lin.*) The Green Sand-piper.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 698.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region, but not so plentiful in Ratnágiri as in other localities.

893. *Tringoides hypoleucus* (*Lin.*) The Common Sand-piper.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 699; "S. F." II, 299.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

894. *Totanus glottis* (*Lin.*) The Green-Shank.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 700; "S. F." I, 247; VI, 463.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

895. *Totanus stagnatilis* (*Bechst.*) The Lesser Green-Shank.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 701.

Cold weather visitant. This is not included in Mr. Vidal's list of Ratnágiri birds, but is recorded from Nágari by Mr. Fairbank, and is included as a common species in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's Deccan list. It probably therefore occurs throughout the region. Jerdon mentions having seen it in large flocks on the banks of the Trichoor Lake, in south Malabar.

897. *Totanus calidris* (*Lin.*) The Red-Shank.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 702; "S. F." I, 248; II, 299.

Cold weather visitant. Common in Ratnágiri amongst the tidal creeks according to Mr. Vidal, but rare in the Deccan according to Messrs. Davidson and Wenden, and it is not mentioned in either of Mr. Fairbank's lists. I believe I saw it in the neighbourhood of Belgaum.

FAM.→HIMANTOPIDÆ (Stilt or Long-legs.)

898. *Himantopus candidus* (*Bonn.*) The Stilt or Long-legs.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 704; "S. F." I, 248; III, 183.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, in suitable localities throughout the region, except in Ratnágiri, where Mr. Vidal reports it to be rare.

TRIBE.—LATITORES (COOTS, RAILS, &c.)

FAM.—PARRIDÆ (JACANAS.)

SUB-FAM.—PARRINÆ (JACANAS.)

900. *Parra indica* (Lath.) The Bronze-winged Jacana.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 708; "S. F." III, 184; IV, 19; VI, 464.

Probably a permanent resident. A very local species and not common. It occurs sparingly from north to south of the region as I have heard of its occurrence in the Thána District and in the Belgaum District. Mr. Fairbank mentions it as rare in the Deccan, and it is included in the Konkan list by Major Lloyd, though not yet observed in Ratnágiri by Mr. Vidal. Messrs. Wenden and Davidson however have omitted it in their Deccan list. Jerdon remarks "found throughout India inheels, marshes and weedy tanks."

901. *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scop.) The Pheasant-tailed Jacana.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 709; "S. F." I, 249; III, 185; IV, 20; VI, 464; VII, 489.

Probably a permanent resident in some of the well-watered tracks. Mr. Vidal records it from Ratnágiri as not uncommon in the cold weather, and it occurs, as a rule, sparingly in suitable localities throughout the region. I only observed it occasionally about Belgaum.

FAM.—RALLIDÆ (Water Hens, Coots, Rails, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—GALLINULINÆ (Coots, Water Cocks and Water Hens.)

902. *Porphyrio poliocephalus* (Lath.) The Purple Coot.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 713; "S. F." I, 249; III, 185; IV, 20; VI, 464; VII, 22.

Rare, but probably a permanent resident in some localities. Occurs sparingly in the Deccan, frequenting tall reed beds, and has once been obtained from Málvan in Ratnágiri, by Mr. Vidal, but I have not met with it in the neighbourhood of Belgaum. Jerdon remarks "found throughout all India wherever there are weedy lakes, extensive marshes, or reedy rivers;" and Mr. Bourdillon records it as abundant on the Vellarney Lake, South Travancore.

903. *Fulica atra* (Lin.) The Common Bald Coot.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 715; "S. F." I, 249; VI, 465.

Cold weather visitant as a rule, but remains to breed in some districts. Common in many parts of the Deccan, but scarce now in Ratnágiri and other localities and about Belgaum, though I got a nest in the latter district.

905. *Gallinula chloropus* (Lin.) The Common Water-Hen.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, 718; "S. F." I, 250; VI, 466.

Probably a permanent resident in some parts of the region. Not uncommon in Ratnágiri and in some localities in the Deccan, but about Belgaum and other districts it seldom occurs at all.

907. *Erythra phænicura* (Penn.) The White-breasted Water-Hen.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 720; "S. F." II, 300.

Not uncommon as a rule, in the rains, throughout the region, but whether it remains with us the whole year round I cannot say. In the Ratnágiri and Belgaum Districts it is particularly common.

SUB-FAM.—RALLINÆ (Rails.)

909. *Porzana maruetta* (Leach.) The English Spotted Rail.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, 722; "S. F." I, 251; VII, 489.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the Deccan; but has not yet been obtained in Ratnágiri. I have observed and shot it also occasionally about Belgaum. Jerdon remarks "found over all India."

910. *Porzana bailloni* (Vieill.) Baillon's Crake.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 723; "S. F." I, 251; II, 301; VI, 467; VII, 489; VIII, 359.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon, as a rule, throughout the region. Mr. Fairbank records it from Nágár, and Mr. Vidal mentions it as common in Ratnágiri. I found it plentiful too about Belgaum; but as it is not included in Messrs. Weenden and Davidson's list of Deccan species, it is probably somewhat local in its distribution.

913. *Hypotaenidia striata* (Lin.) The Blue-breasted Rail.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, 726; "S. F." VI, 468.

Seasonal visitant. I observed it on several occasions in the rice and sugar-cane fields about Belgaum in the rains, procuring several specimens and eggs, and Mr. Vidal records it from Ratnágiri, but I have no record of its occurrence from any other portion of the region. It breeds in August and September.

TRIBE.—CULTIBOSTRES (Storks, Herons and Ibises.)

FAM.—CICONIDÆ (Storks.)

915. *Leptoptilus argalus* (*Lath.*) The Adjutant or Gigantic Stork.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 730; "S. F." I, 252; IV, 21; VI, 468n.

Seasonal visitant. Rare. Occurs sparingly in the Deccan, but I have no record of its occurrence from any other portion of the region. Jerdon remarks "not rare about Hyderabad in the Deccan."

918. *Ciconia nigra* (*Lin.*) The Black Stork.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 735; "S. F." I, 252; IV, 22.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Occurs sparingly in the Deccan. Mr. Davidson observed it in the Sholapur Collectorate and Mr. Vidal on the Nira in Sátara. It is also mentioned in Mr. Fairbank's list as occurring rarely in the Deccan, I have no other record of its occurrence within our limits. Jerdon also procured it in the Deccan.

919. *Ciconia alba* (*Bechst.*) The White Stork.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 736; "S. F." IV, 22.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the Deccan, and Major Lloyd records it as having been seen on one occasion in the Mahád sub-division of Kolába, but it has not been observed yet in Ratnágiri, neither have I observed it about Belgaum, though it may occur as a straggler in those districts.

920. *Dissura episcopa* (*Bodd.*) The White-necked Stork.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 737; "S. F." I, 398; III, 189; IV, 22; VI, 469.

Permanent resident. Generally distributed throughout the region. Tolerably common in the Deccan and in Ratnágiri, and occurs also about Belgaum.

FAM.—ARDEIDÆ (Herons, Egrets, Bitterns and Night-Herons.)

923. *Ardea cinerea* (*Lin.*) The Common Blue Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 741; "S. F." I, 253.

Common as a rule. Occurs throughout the region in the cold weather, but I am not sure whether it remains in any of the districts to breed.

924. *Ardea purpurea* (Lin.) The Purple Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 743.

Not uncommon in Ratnágiri, and in the Deccan in the cold weather, but I have not observed it about Belgaum. The same remarks about breeding apply to this as to the last species.

925. *Herodias torra* (B.—Hamilton). The Large Egret or Large White Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 744; "S. F." VI, 472, 480.

Common throughout the region as a rule, in the cold weather, but I know of no breeding grounds within our limits.

926. *Herodias intermedia* (Hass.) The Little White Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 745; "S. F." VI, 476, 480.

Common throughout the region in the cold weather, except in Ratnágiri, whence it has not been recorded by Mr. Vidal; probably, however, it will be found to occur there hereafter. It also disappears in the breeding season.

927. *Herodias garzetta* (Lin.) The Little Egret.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 746; "S. F." VI, 476, 480.

Common as a rule, throughout the region, disappearing like the others in the breeding season.

928. *Demi-egretta gularis* (Bosc.) The Ashy Egret.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 747; "S. F." I, 254; II, 309; IV, 23, 465; V, 224; VII, 453.

Occurs sparingly amongst the creeks along the coast, and according to Mr. Fairbank it is plentiful in the Deccan, though Messrs. Wenden and Davidson have not included it in their Deccan list. Mr. Laird also found it not uncommon along the banks of rivers inland in the neighbourhood of Belgaum, and Jerdon and Colonel Sykes also found it far inland on the banks of rivers in the Deccan. It is, however, generally regarded, I believe, as more of a coast, than inland species.

929. *Bubulcus coromandus* (Bodd.) The Cattle Egret.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 749; IX, 89.

Common as a rule, occurs throughout the region in the cold weather, and breeds in some districts in the Sholápur Collectorate in the hot weather.

930. *Ardeola grayi* (Sykes.) The Pond Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 751; "S. F." VI, 482.

Permanent resident in most districts. Common throughout the region.

931. *Butorides javanica* (Horsf.) The Little Green Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 752; "S. F." I, 256, 399; II, 310; III, 191; VIII, 410.

Permanent resident. Common in Ratnágiri, especially in the mangrove swamps, where it breeds, and not uncommon throughout the region in suitable localities, frequenting well wooded rivers, canals, &c.

933. *Ardetta cinnamomea* (Gm.) The Chestnut Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 755; "S. F." II, 311; VI, 483; VII, 177.

Seasonal visitant probably. Common all about Belgaum in the rains and breeds. In Ratnágiri it is scarce. Mr. Fairbank procured it at Mahábaleshvar, where it is also rare. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, but Jerdon remarks "found throughout India."

934. *Ardetta sinensis* (Gm.) The Yellow Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 755; "S. F." I, 308; II, 311.

Rare. Mr. Davidson procured a single specimen in some reeds at Pandharpur west of Sholápur, in October. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. It affects tall reed beds. Jerdon remarks "diffused throughout India."

936. *Botaurus stellaris* (Lin.) The Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 757; "S. F." I, 256; IV, 24; VII, 526.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Inverarity mentions having shot two and seen a third in the vicinity of Bombay. ("S. F." VII, 526.) I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

- 936 bis.—*Goisakius melanolophus* (Raffl.) The Malayan Tiger Bittern.—Descr. "S. F." II, 312; VII, 524; IX, 230.

Very rare. Mr. Laird procured a single specimen in a nala in thick jungles in the forests west of Belgaum, I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. Mr. Bourdillon obtained a specimen in the Travancore forests, at an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level.

937. *Nycticorax griseus* (Lin.) The Night Heron.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 758; "S. F." IV, 415n.

Probably a permanent resident in some districts. Locally not uncommon, throughout the region, in suitable localities.

FAM.—TANTALIDÆ (Ibises, Shell and Pelican Ibises,
Spoon-bills, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—TANTALINÆ (Pelican Ibises.)

938. *Tantalus leucocephalus* (Forst.) The Pelican Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 761; "S. F." I, 399; VII, 309, 507.

Permanent resident probably about Nagar, where it breeds in large numbers in some of the villages. It occurs also sparingly throughout the Deccan, but does not extend to Ratnagiri, neither have I observed it about Belgaum, though it may occur in that district as a straggler.

SUB-FAM.—PLATALEINÆ (Spoon-bills.)

939. *Platalea leucorodia* (Lin.) The Spoon-bill.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 763; "S. F." I, 256.

Not uncommon in some localities in the Deccan, and breeds in some of the districts. It is rare in Ratnagiri, and I have not observed it about Belgaum, though possibly it may occur as a straggler.

SUB-FAM.—ANASTOMATINÆ (Shell Ibises.)

940. *Anastomus oscitans* (Bodd.) The Shell Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 765; "S. F." 212, 213.

Occurs sparingly in the Deccan in the rains and cold weather, but I have no record of its occurrence in other parts of the region.

SUB-FAM.—IBISINÆ (Ibises.)

941. *Ibis melanocephala* (Lath.) The White Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 768; "S. F." II, 436.

Probably a permanent resident in some districts. Occurs sparingly throughout the region in suitable localities, but is more common in Ratnágiri and the Deccan than in the southern districts.

942. *Inocotis papillosus* (Tem.) The Warty-headed or Black Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 769.

Permanent resident. Common, as a rule, in the Deccan; but does not occur in Ratnágiri, though included by Major Lloyd in the general Konkan list, and I have not noticed it about Belgaum.

943. *Falcinellus igneus* (S. G. Gm.) The Glossy Ibis.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 770; "S. F." I, 257; IX, 91.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. A single specimen was observed by Mr. Davidson at Pandharpur, west of Sholápur, in September and Mr. Vidal says "comparatively common on the rivers of the Sátára District." I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region.

ORDER VI.—NATATOIRES (FEET MORE OR LESS WEBBED;
LEGS FAR BACK.)TRIBE.—LAMELLIROSTRES (FLAMINGOES, SWANS, GEESE,
AND DUCKS.)

FAM.—PHÆNICOPTERIDÆ (FLAMINGOES.)

944. *Phænicopterus antiquorum* (Tem.) The Flamingo.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 775; "S. F." I, 257.

Cold weather visitant. Rare as a rule. Mr. Vidal has observed it in the large tidal backwater, north of the Ratnágiri Fort, and Mr. Fairbank remarks "occasionally visits the larger pieces of water in the Deccan and the salt pans in Bombay." Messrs. Wenden and Davidson have also observed it occasionally in the Deccan. In the southern portion of the region, about Belgaum, it is virtually unknown, though it occurs in the Dhárwár Districts occasionally.

FAM.—ANSERIDÆ (Geese.)

SUB-FAM.—PLECTROPTERINÆ (Spurred Geese.)

950. *Sarcidiornis melanotos* (Penn.) The Nuktah or Black-backed Goose.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 785; "S. F." IV, 27; VI, 486.

Seasonal visitant. Occurs sparingly in the rains and cold weather in the Deccan and about Belgaum, but it is not common. Mr. Fairbank omits it in his list, and Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnágiri, but I have occasionally seen it in the Belgaum District, and Messrs. Wenden and Davidson record it in their Deccan list as "moderately common."

SUB-FAM.—NETTOPODINÆ (Goose Teal.)

951. *Nettopus coromandelianus* (Gm.) The White-bodied Goose Teal or Cotton Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 786; "S. F." IV, 27; VII, 491.

Seasonal visitant. Locally not uncommon. It appears to be comparatively scarce in Ratnágiri, but according to Messrs. Wenden and Davidson "moderately common in the Deccan." Mr. Fairbank, however, does not include it in his list, and I have not met with it about Belgaum. It prefers secluded tanks overgrown with weeds and lotus plants. Jerdon remarks "found over the whole of India."

SUB-FAM.—TADORNINÆ (Whistling Teal, Shieldrakes, &c.)

952. *Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsf.) The Whistling Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 789; "S. F. VI," 486, 488.

Seasonal visitant. Not common as a rule. Mr. Vidal found it very rare in Ratnágiri and Mr. Fairbank only mentions it from Mahábaleshvar. Messrs. Wenden and Davidson, however, in their Deccan list remark "somewhat rare in the more open parts of the country, but very common about the wooded districts in the rains and cold weather." I have shot it occasionally about Belgaum in the rains.

953. *Dendrocygna fulva* (Gm.) The Large Whistling Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 790; "S. F." VI, 488; VII, 463.

Seasonal visitant. Rare. Mr. Fairbank procured a pair at Nagar, and according to Mr. Wenden it occurs at Nalvár. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon found it tolerably plentiful at Jalna in the Deccan, in fact as common as the last species.

954. *Casarca rutila* (Pall.) The Ruddy Shieldrake or Brahminy Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 791 ; "S. F." I, 260 ; IV, 198.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon on the larger rivers in the Deccan ; but does not extend to Ratnágiri, so far as we know at present, and it is rare in the Belgaum District. Jerdon remarks "that it is a well-known winter visitant to all parts of the country."

FAM.—ANATIDÆ (Ducks.)

SUB-FAM.—ANATINÆ (Typical Ducks with small hind toe, not webbed.)

957. *Spatula clypeata* (Lin.) The Shoveller.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 796 ; "S. F." IV, 199.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon in the Deccan, but rare in Ratnágiri and about Belgaum. It occurs throughout India according to Jerdon.

959. *Anas pœcilorhyncha* (Forst.) The Spotted-billed or Grey Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 799 ; "S. F." IV, 29 ; VII, 507.

Probably a permanent resident in some districts. Not uncommon in the Deccan, but not recorded from Ratnágiri, and not common about Belgaum. It occurs throughout India according to Jerdon.

961. *Chaulelasmus streperus* (Lin.) The Gadwall.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 802.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, wherever ducks occur, but less numerous in Ratnágiri than in other districts.

962. *Defila acuta* (Lin.) The Pin-tail Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 803 ; "S. F." I, 261 ; IV, 29, 200.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs throughout the region, but is not very common as a rule, and in Ratnágiri it appears to be rare.

963. *Mareca penelope* (*Lin.*) The Wigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 804; "S. F." I, 261; IV, 30; VII, 494.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, especially in Ratnágiri. It is strange that neither this species nor the last should be entered in Mr. Fairbank's list of birds collected in the vicinity of Khandála.

964. *Querquedula crecca* (*Lin.*) The Common Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 806.

Cold weather visitant. Common throughout the region.

965. *Querquedula circia* (*Lin.*) The Garganey or Blue-winged Teal.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 807; "S. F." IV, 201.

Cold weather visitant. Common, as a rule, throughout the region, but less numerous in Ratnágiri than in other districts.

SUB-FAM.—FULIGULINÆ (Diving Ducks with short hind toe, bordered with a web.)

967. *Fuligula rufina* (*Pall.*) The Red-crested Pochard.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 811; "S. F." IV, 201.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Fairbank has recorded it from the Deccan, but it is not included in any of the other lists, and I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. Mr. Fairbank's lists contain no other species of Pochard. Jerdon remarks "found throughout the greater part of India, but more rare in the south."

968. *Fuligula ferina* (*Lin.*) The Red-headed Pochard.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 812.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly in the Deccan, and is recorded by Major Lloyd in his list of Konkan species, though it has not been observed by Mr. Vidal yet in Ratnágiri. I have not heard of it about Belgaum, though it probably does extend to that district as Jerdon says "that it occurs throughout the whole country."

969. *Fuligula nyroca* (Güld.) The White-eyed Pochard.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III, 813; "S. F." IV, 202; VII, 493.

Cold weather visitant. Not common, but occurs sparingly throughout the region. Mr. Vidal has only once noticed it in Ratnágiri. I have procured it myself near Belgaum and near Poona. Jerdon remarks "common in Northern and Central India, less so in the south."

971. *Fuligula cristata* (Lin.) The Tufted Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 815.

Cold weather visitant. According to Messrs. Wenden and Davidson it is fairly common in the Deccan and Mr. Vidal records it from Chiplún in Ratnágiri, but I should say, as a rule, that it was rare. I shot it occasionally about Poona and Belgaum. Jerdon says "very common in Central and Southern India."

TRIBE.—MERGITORES (Divers, Grebes, &c.)

FAM.—PODICIPIDÆ (Grebes.)

975. *Podiceps minor* (Gm.) The Little Grebe or Dabchick.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III, 822; "S. F." I, 268; IV, 203.

Common throughout the region in the rains and cold weather, breeding in the monsoon.

TRIBE.—VAGATORES (Comprising Petrels, Gulls and Terns.)

FAM.—LARIDÆ (Gulls and Terns.)

SUB-FAM.—LARINÆ (Gulls.)

- 978 ter.—*Larus affinis* (Reinh.) The Slaty Herring Gull.—
 Descr. "S. F." I, 273; IV, 414, 418; VII, 463; IX, 94.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly along the coast. Probably it was this species that Dr. Jerdon obtained at Jalna in the Deccan and not *L. fuscus*, the occurrence of which in India seems to be very doubtful.

979. *Larus ichthyaëtus* (Pall.) The Large Black-headed Gull.—
 Descr. Jerdon, III, 831; "S. F." I, 276, 277.

Cold weather visitant. Occurs sparingly along the coast.

980. *Larus brunneicephalus* (Jerd.) The Brown-headed Gull.—
 Descr. Jerdon III, 832; "S. F." I, 278; IV, 203;
 VI, 491.

Cold weather visitant. Common along the coast.

981. *Larus ridibundus* (Lin.) The Laughing Gull.—Descr.
 Jerdon, III, 832; "S. F." I, 278.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon along the coast.

- 981 ter.—*Larus hemprichi* (Bonap.) The Sooty Gull.—Descr.
 "S. F." I, 279; IV, 414; V, 297.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Hume observed it in the
 Bombay Harbour. I have no other record of its occurrence
 throughout the region.

SUB-FAM.—STERNINÆ (Terns, Noddies, and Skimmers.)

982. *Sterna caspia* (Pall.) The Caspian Tern.—Descr. Jerdon,
 III, 835; "S. F." I, 280; III, 347; IV, 414.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Hume observed it in the
 Bombay Harbour. I have no other record of its occurrence
 throughout the region.

983. *Sterna anglica* (Mont.) The Gull-billed Tern.—Descr.
 Jerdon, III, 836; "S. F." I, 281.

Cold weather visitant, as a rule, but Mr. Vidal mentions that it
 occurs in Ratnágiri during the greater part of the year, and
 according to Mr. Davidson a few remain in parts of the Dec-
 can all the year round. Eggs, however, have not been taken,
 and I do not think it probable, if any do remain throughout
 the year, that they breed in this part of the country. It is not
 included in Mr. Fairbank's list of Deccan species, neither have
 I noticed it about Belgaum, but it doubtless occurs throughout
 the region wherever there are rivers and marshes.

984. *Hydrochelidon hybrida* (Pall.) The Whiskered] or Small Marsh Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 837; "S. F." III, 348; IV, 224; VII, 445.

Not common. Mr. Vidal has not yet observed it in Ratnágri, though it is included in Major Lloyd's list of Konkan species. According to Mr. Davidson a few remain in the Deccan throughout the year, but it has not been observed breeding. I have not noticed it about Belgaum, but doubtless it will be found like the last, wherever there are rivers, tanks, and marshes.

985. *Sterna seena* (Sykes). The Large River Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 838; "S. F." I, 282.

Probably only a seasonal visitant, though it may breed in some districts. Mr. Fairbank remarks "that it is found along the Deccan rivers," but it is not included in any of the other lists, and I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon remarks "common throughout the greater part of India."

987. *Sterna melanogastra* (Tem.) The Black-bellied Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 840; "S. F." I, 282; III, 348; VI, 492.

Permanent resident in some districts. According to Messrs. Wenden and Davidson it is very common on all of the rivers in the Deccan. I have also noticed it myself occasionally in the Belgaum District in winter plumage. Mr. Vidal has not met with it, however, in Ratnágiri, neither is it included in Mr. Fairbank's list of Deccan species. Jerdon remarks "found on every river in India."

- 987 bis.—*Sterna albigena* (Licht.) The White-cheeked Tern.—Descr. "S. F." IV, 468; V, 298, 323; IX, 94.

Cold weather visitant. A coast species. Mr. Vidal remarks "arrives on the Ratnágiri coast in considerable numbers towards the end of September" and Mr. Hume got it on the Laccadive Islands further down the coast. It breeds abundantly in the Persian Gulf, on the islands near Bushire, in June, whence I have procured eggs.

- 988 ter.—*Sterna saundersi* (*Hume*). The Little Tern.—Descr. "S. F." IV, 469; V, 324 *et seq*; IX, 131, 132.

Cold weather visitant. Not common. A single specimen was obtained along the Ratnágiri coast by Mr. Vidal. I observed a Tern of the *minuta* group flying about the tank, outside of the Fort at Belgaum, but whether it belonged to this or one of the other four species I cannot say. I have not heard of its occurrence in any other portion of the region, except Mr. Fairbank's general remark in his list of Mahratti species after 983, 984, 985, 987 and 988 "rarely found by our tanks and rivers."

989. *Sterna bergii* (*Licht.*) The Large Sea Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 842; "S. F." I, 283; IV, 470; V, 300.

Cold weather visitant. Not uncommon. Mr. Vidal records it from the coast of Ratnágiri. Jerdon also mentions it from the Malabar Coast. It does not occur inland.

990. *Sterna media* (*Horsf.*) The lesser Sea Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 843; "S. F." I, 24; II, 318; IV, 474; V, 301.

Cold weather visitant. Not very common. Recorded from the coast of Ratnágiri by Mr. Vidal. Like the last it is a maritime species and does not occur inland. Jerdon also mentions it from the Malabar Coast.

992. *Sterna anætheta* (*Scop.*) The Panayan Tern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 844; "S. F." II, 320; IV, 474; V, 301n.

Mr. Hume found this species in enormous numbers on the Laccadive Islands along the Malabar Coast and again where they had evidently bred on the Vengurla Rocks ("S. F." IV, 420, 474.) whence Mr. Vidal also obtained desiccated specimens.

- 992 bis.—*Sterna fuliginosa* (*Gm.*) The Sooty Tern.—Descr. "S. F." I, 440; IV, 429, 477.

Probably a permanent resident. Mr. Hume mentions one shot in the Bombay Harbour, and found it breeding in abundance on the Laccadive Islands along the coast, further south. It probably occurs, therefore, all along the coast.

995. *Rhynchops albigollis* (*Swains.*) The Indian Skimmer.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, 847; "S. F." VII, 99.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Rare. Mr. Davidson procured a single specimen on the Bhima river. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon remarks "found throughout India, frequenting rivers, especially the larger ones."

TRIBE.—PISCATOIRES (Web-footed aquatic birds that perch on trees or rocks, and feed chiefly on fish.)

FAM.—PELICANIDÆ (Pelicans.)

1004. *Pelecanus philippensis* (*Gm.*) The Grey Pelican.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 858; "S. F." VI, 495.

Cold weather visitant. Rare. Mr. Davidson observed a single specimen on the tank at Pandharpur, west of Sholapur, in September, and I procured a specimen in immature plumage on the tank outside of the Fort at Belgaum on the 16th November 1880. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, but Jerdon remarks "occurs in all districts where rivers and tanks abound."

1006. *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* (*Steph.*) The Lesser Cormorant.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 862; "S. F." VII, 178.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Not common as a rule. Mr. Wenden obtained specimens at Nalvár, and believes he observed it also at Sholapur. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though according to Jerdon it is found throughout India.

1007. *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* (*Pall.*) The Little Cormorant.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 863.

Probably a permanent resident in some districts in the plains. Common throughout the region.

SUB-FAM.—PLOTINÆ (Snake Birds.)

1008. *Plotus melanogaster* (*Penn.*) The Indian Snake Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 865.

Probably a permanent resident in many of the districts. Tolerably common throughout the region, and specially plentiful in Ratnágiri.

SECTION II.

List of all the species not included in Section I. that have been obtained hitherto in other parts of the Malabár coast, many of which, if not all, will doubtless be found to occur hereafter within the region to which the paper refers.

[This Section contains 97 species, of which 2 are doubtfully distinct.]

14. *Flaco severus* (*Horsf.*) The Indian Hobby.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 34; Hume's *Raptores*, 87.

Obtained by Mr. Bourdillon on the Travancore hills, where, he says, he has reason to think that it breeds, although he believes it to be only a winter visitant.

22. *Astur trivirgatus* (*Tem.*) The Crested Goshawk.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 47; Hume's *Raptores*, 116; "S. F." V, 8, 502.

Jerdon remarks "found in all the hilly and wooded regions of India, including the Nilgiris and Western Gháts." Mr. Bourdillon also mentions it from Travancore.

25. *Accipiter virgatus* (*Reinw.*) The Besra Sparrow Hawk.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 52; Hume's *Raptores*, 132, and "S. F." II, 141; VIII, 440 *et seq.*, 443.

Cold weather visitant if it does occur, which is uncertain; but, as Mr. Fairbank thinks he obtained specimens at Pár near Mahábaleshvar, and says that it is known to occur in Kánara, I have included it as a doubtful species. Jerdon mentions it from the Western Gháts and Nilgiris, and there is a specimen in the British Museum from the Malabar Coast.

80. *Aquila hastata* (*Less.*) The Long-legged Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 62; Hume's *Raptores*, 180.

Jerdon records having met with this species on one or two occasions only in the south of India.

36. *Limnaëtus nipalensis* (Hodgs.) The Spotted Hawk-Eagle. Descr. Jerdon, I, 73, "S. F." I, 319; Hume's Raptores, 210 *et seq.*

Mr. Bourdillon has obtained specimens in Southern Travancore.

37. *Lophotriorchis kieneri* (Gerv.) The Rufous-bellied Hawk-Eagle.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 74; "S. F." I, 310; III, 195, 198; V, 9; VII, 33.

Mr. Bourdillon has obtained specimens in Southern Travancore and it occurs also further south in Ceylon. Another species of *Limnaëtus* is mentioned from Travancore ("S. F." I, 319), but what it is has not yet I believe been decided.

47. *Buteo plumipes* (Hodgs.) The Harrier-Buzzard. Descr.—Jerdon, I, 91; Hume's Raptores, 285; "S. F." IV, 358; V, 65, 348.

A winter visitant to the Travancore hills, where, according to Mr. Bourdillon, it is not uncommon.

50. *Circus cyaneus* (Lin.) The Hen Harrier.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 95; Hume's Raptores, 293; "S. F." I, 160, 418.

Cold weather visitant. Rare I believe if it occurs at all. Messrs. Davidson and Wenden record it from the Deccan, but it is not recorded from any other portion of the region at present and they do not seem at all sure of their identification.

53. *Circus melanoleucus* (Forst.) The Pied Harrier.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 98; Hume's Raptores, 307; "S. F." III, 33; V, 11; VII, 250.

Jerdon remarks "less generally spread over India than the two last species 51 and 52, but is found in abundance in many districts especially where rice cultivation is carried on, as on the Malabar coast, parts of the Carnatic and Mysore. It is rare in the Deccan." Mr. Bourdillon also records it from Travancore.

61. *Strix cándida* (*Tick.*) The Grass Owl.—Descr. Jerdon I, 118; "S. F." III, 388; VII, 162.

Appears to be not uncommon on the Nilgiris according to Mr. Davison's experience ("S. F." VI, 27).

Mr. Fairbank says he has more than once flushed a grass owl that he believes to be this and on his authority I have given it a place in the list as a doubtful species, but as no other collector has noticed it within the region, and as Mr. Fairbank omits *Asio accipitrinus* in his list of Mahratti species which is common and frequents the very ground he mentions, possibly he may have mistaken that for the present species. Jerdon procured it on the Nilgiris and Mr. Fairbank may therefore be right, however his opinion requires confirmation.

70. *Bubo coromandus* (*Lath.*) The Dusky Horned Owl.—Descr. Jerdon I, 130; Hume's Raptores, 371.

Jerdon remarks "found throughout the greater part of India."

83. *Hirundo javanica* (*Sparmm.*) The Nilgiri House Swallow.—Descr. Jerdon I, 158; "S. F." V, 392; VI, 43.

Jerdon remarks "I have hitherto only procured this Swallow on the Nilgiris, nor has it been noticed in any other part of India"; but Mr. Fairbank has since procured it on the Palani Hills further south. It is the common Swallow of the Nilgiris, breeding in every out-house, according to Mr. Davison ("S. F.", VI, 43).

87. *Cotyle riparia* (*Lin.*) The European Sand-Martin.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 163; "S. F." I, 164; III, 452; IV, 507; VI, 44.

Cold weather visitant if it does occur, which is very doubtful Mr. Fairbank includes it in his list of Mahratti species but omits the next species which is common in that portion of the region; and as it does not appear to have been noticed by other collectors, I think, in all probability, he is mistaken in his identification. Jerdon however obtained specimens at Jalna in the Deccan, so that it may possibly occur within our limits.

96. *Chætura indica* (Hume). The Brown-necked Spine-tail.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I, 172; "S. F." I, 471; IV, 286;
 VI, 46.

Mr. Bourdillon says "abundant at all times of the year on the Travancore Hills when the weather is fine and clear." It is also recorded from the Coonoor Ghát of the Nilgiris by Mr. Vipán, and from the foot of the Nilgiris and Malabar by Jerdon.

101. *Cypsellus leuconyx* (Blyth.) The White-clawed Swift.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I, 179; "S. F." III, 44.

Entered in Mr. Fairbank's list of Mahratti species, but on what authority, unless Jerdon, I do not know. No other collector has recorded it, neither have I myself ever come across a specimen; I have therefore entered it as doubtful. If it does occur, which appears to be the case according to Jerdon, it must be a rare bird. Jerdon says "a rare species. I obtained one specimen on the western part of the Deccan and several in Malabar, where it frequents rocky hills." I have no other record of its occurrence.

105. *Batrachostomus moniliger* (Layard.) The Wynaad Frog-mouth.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 189; "S. F." II, 350; IV, 198, 199n, 376; VI, 55.

Recorded by Mr. Bourdillon from the Travancore Hills. Jerdon also mentions it as having been obtained on the Peria Pass, leading from Malabar into Wynaad and it occurs in Ceylon. I don't think it probable that it will ever occur within the limits of our paper but still when other unlikely forms turn up like *Goisakius melanolophus*, &c., there is no saying what other species may not occur as stragglers from the southern portions of the Malabar coast also.

- 114 ter.—*Lyncornis bourdilloni* (Hume.) Bourdillon's Horned-Goatsucker.—Descr. "S. F." III, 302; IV, 382.

This rare bird, which has only recently been discovered, is recorded as having been once obtained at Kalland Khauni in south Travancore by Mr. Bourdillon. It was known that a *Lyncornis* did exist in Southern India, but no specimens had hitherto, or have since, been obtained.

126. *Eurystomus orientalis* (*Lin.*) The Broad-billed Roller.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 219; "S. F." II, 164; VI, 72; IX, 153.

Mr. Vipran records having seen several of these birds in the Malabar jungles, near the foot of the Carcoor Ghát of the Nilgiris. Mr. Morgan also remarks "the bird is by no means rare in the Malabar forests and breeds there," and Mr. Bourdillon records it from Travancore.

- 135 *ter.*—*Alcedo asiatica* (*Swains.*) Descr. "S. F." IV, 383; also *vide* "S. F." I, 59; II, 494; VI, 83, 84.

Mr. Bourdillon records a most lovely little Kingfisher from the foot of the hills in south Travancore, where it seems to be not uncommon. Mr. Hume says that it is not *beavani* but a form lying on the other side of *asiatica*, being larger than both of those species, and having the lower surface more intensely colored than either of those species and with a longer and more attenuated bill. He is further of opinion that it is a new species, but more specimens are required to establish the fact.

144. *Ocyrceros birostris* (*Scop.*) The Common Grey Hornbill.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 248; "S. F." III, 331; V, 394.

Entered in Messrs. Davidson and Wenden's list of Deccan species as "moderately numerous in suitable localities." Jerdon says that it is almost unknown in the woods of Malabar, which is doubtless the case, as neither Mr. Vidal, Mr. Laird or myself have ever met with it, though Mr. Fairbank, procured it on the Palani Hills. Mr. Davidson has lately written to me to say that the specimens referred to in his paper were procured about Sátára, and that he *believes* he identified them correctly.

147. *Palæornis eupatria*, (*Lin.*) The Alexandrine Parroquet.—
Descr. Jerdon I, 27, 256 (*in part.*); "S. F." I, 335, 433; II, 10.

Occurs, according to Jerdon, along the Malabar Coast, and may be found therefore to occur hereafter along the Gháts within the limits of our region. I have no other authority for its occurrence in this part of India except Jerdon's statement.

- 164 *bis.*—*Yungipicus gymnoththalmus* (*Blyth.*) The Malabar Pigmy Woodpecker.—Descr. "S. F." III, 60; IV, 389.

Recorded from Travancore by Mr. Bourdillon and from the Palani Hills by Fairbank.

183. *Tiga shorii* (Vig.) The Large Three-toed Woodpecker.—
 Descr. Jerdon, I, 298; "S. F." V, 497.

Jerdon records this species from the hilly regions of the Malabar Coast and the slopes of the Nilgiris.

185. *Tiga rubropygialis* (Malh.) Probably = 184 *Tiga javanensis* (Ljung.) The Southern Three-toed Woodpecker.—Descr. Jerdon, I., 299; "S. F." III., 328; IV, 390; VI, 146.

Obtained by Jerdon in the extreme south of the Malabar forests in Travancore, and Mr. Bourdillon remarks "one of the commonest birds among the hill forests of Travancore, not occurring in the low country."

207. *Hierococcyx sparveroides* (Vig.) The Large Hawk-Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon I, 331; "S. F." III., 80; VI, 157.

Jerdon records this species from the Nilgiris.

210. *Surniculus lugubris* (Horsf.) The Drongo or Fork-tailed Cuckoo.—Descr. Jerdon, I., 336; "S. F." VI., 159.

Jerdon records this species as found, though sparingly, throughout India, and mentions having procured it on the Malabar Coast and in the Wynaad.

250. *Sitta castaneiventris* (Frankl.) The Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 386.

Jerdon remarks "found in most of the jungles of Southern and Central India. It is rare however in the damp forests of Malabar. I have killed it in the Wynaad, on the Nilgiri slopes and in Mysore."

- 257 bis.—*Lanius caniceps* (Blyth.) Descr. "S. F." IV, 243; V, 400; VII, 374.

Mr. Fairbank records this species from the Palani Hills, where he says it is a permanent resident and breeds.

- 261 bis.—*Lanius lucionensis* (*Lin.*) Descr. "S. F." I, 434; II, 199; IV, 393.

A specimen of this, or of a closely allied species undescribed, was procured by Mr. Bourdillon on the Travancore hills, and Mr. Hume appears to have received a very similar specimen from Ceylon ("S. F." IV, 393, and I, 434.)

273. *Pericrocotus brevirostris* (*Vig.*) The Short-billed Minivet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 421; "S. F." V, 174, 187; VIII, 269.

Cold weather visitant. Rare if it occurs at all, which is very doubtful (*vide* distribution of species "S. F." IV, 209 and V, 188). Mr. Davidson says "saw a flock of this species at Sângola but it is not common in these districts." I have heard of no other instance of its occurrence throughout the region; and as Mr. Davidson does not seem certain of his identification, I have not included it in Section I.

275. *Pericrocotus roseus* (*Vieill.*) The Rosy Minivet.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 422; "S. F." IV, 317; V, 174, 184.

Jerdon records this species from various parts of Malabar, and the late Marquis of Tweeddale informed him that he had seen it most abundant on the hills dividing Tinnevely from Travancore, and collections from that part of the country always include it, but it is not common in the south of India. It is exclusively a hill species I believe.

291. *Leucocerca albicollis* (*Vieill.*) The White-throated Fan-tail.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 451.

Jerdon remarks "not known in most parts of the south of India, though Colonel Sykes includes it in his birds of the Deccan," Adams also records it as common at Poona, but he does not mention *albofrontata* which is common there, possibly he may have mistaken the species.

300. *Ochromela nigrorufa* (*Jerd.*) The Black and Orange Fly-catcher.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 462.

Jerdon records this from the summit of the Nilgiris and Ceylon, Mr. Bourdillon from the Travancore hills, and Mr. Fairbank from the Palani Hills.

302. *Stoporala albicaudata* (*Jerd.*) The Nilgiri Blue Flycatcher.
—Descr. Jerdon, I, 464.

Jerdon records this species from the summit of the Nilgiris, Mr. Bourdillon from the Travancore Hills, and Mr. Fairbank from the top of the Palani Hills, where he says it has become rather an abundant inhabitant.

- 307 bis.—*Cyornis mandellii* (*Hume*). Mandelli's Flycatcher.—
Descr. "S. F." II, 510; IV, 396; VII, 456, 514.

This species has also been obtained on the Travancore hills by Mr. Bourdillon.

- 339 bis.—*Callene albiventris* (*Fairb.*) Fairbank's Short-wing.—
Descr. "S. F." V, 402, 403n; VII, 33, 35.

Mr. Fairbank obtained a pair of this species with their nest and eggs in a grove at the top of the Palani Hills, and Mr. Bourdillon says that it is not rare, though nowhere common, in all heavy jungles on the Travancore hills from 1,000 feet upwards.

357. *Turdulus wardi* (*Jerd.*) Ward's Pied Blackbird.—
Descr. Jerdon, I, 520; "S. F." IV, 244; V, 202.

Jerdon remarks "spread very sparingly through the plains of India in the winter." He obtained it from the foot of the Nilgiris, and it is included in Major Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but its occurrence within the region requires confirmation.

360. *Merula simillima* (*Jerd.*) The Nilgiri Blackbird.—Descr.
Jerdon, I, 524.

Jerdon records this species from the summit of the Nilgiris and Palani Hills. Mr. Fairbank also mentions it from the latter range.

- 360 bis.—*Merula kinnisi* (*Kel.*) The Ceylon Blackbird.—Descr. "S. F." VII, 35, 36.

Mr. Bourdillon records this species from the summit of the southern Travancore hills. It is very similar to *simillima*, but differs in being smaller and darker in plumage above and below ("S. F." VII, 35.)

372. *Oreocincla nilgheriensis* (*Blyth.*) The Nilgiri Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, I, 534; "S. F." IV, 399.

Recorded by Jerdon from the dense woods at the summit of the Nilgiris and by Mr. Bourdillon from the summit of the Travancore hills down to about 2,000 feet elevation.

- 390 bis.—*Alcippe bourdilloni* (*Hume.*) Bourdillon's Quaker-Thrush.—Descr. "S. F." IV, 399, 485; VII, 36.

Obtained by Mr. Bourdillon on the Travancore hills.

409. *Garrulax delesserti* (*Jerd.*) The Wynaad Laughing-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 37; "S. F." IV, 399.

Recorded by Jerdon from the Nilgiris and Wynaad and from the Travancore hills by Mr. Bourdillon.

423. *Trochalopteron cacchinnans* (*Jerd.*) The Nilgiri Laughing-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 48.

Recorded by Jerdon from the Nilgiris at the summit of the hills.

- 423 bis.—*Trochalopteron fairbanki* (*Blanf.*) Fairbank's Laughing-Thrush.—Descr. "S. F." III, 413; V, 404; VII, 36.

Mr. Fairbank who first obtained specimens of this species found it common on the Palani Hills, and Mr. Bourdillon records it also from south Travancore. For difference between this and *jerdoni*—See "S. F." III, 413.

424. *Trochalopteron jerdoni* (Blyth.) The Bannasore Laughing-Thrush.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 49; "S. F." V, 404.

Jerdon obtained this species near the top of the Bannasore Peak, a high hill at the edge of the Ghâts, separating Malabar from the Wynnad.

434. *Malacocercus malabaricus* (Jerd.) The Jungle Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 62.

Jerdon remarks "found in forests and jungles throughout the greater part of the Peninsula of India, including the Malabar Coast to the latitude of Bombay, slopes of the Nilgiris, &c.," and Major Lloyd includes it in his list of Konkan species. I have not heard of its occurrence within the region from any other source and have therefore not included it in Section I.

441. *Chætornis striatus* (Jerd.) The Grass Babbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 72; "S. F." V, 209.

Jerdon procured this species in swampy ground on the Nilgiris.

- ? 445. *Hypsipetes nilgheriensis* (Jerd.) Probably = 446 *Hypsipetes ganeesa* (Sykes.) The Nilgiri Black Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 78; "S. F." IV, 400.

Jerdon remarks "abounds on the summit of the Nilgiris from 6,000 to 8,000 feet elevation." It has also been found in Coorg and Ceylon.

454. *Kelaartia pencillata* (Blyth.) The Yellow-eared Bulbul.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 86.

Jerdon remarks "I believe that this Ceylon bird is identical with one procured by me from the Mysore country below the Nilgiris," but there is no certain evidence of its occurrence in Southern India.

482. *Pratincola bicolor* (*Sykes*). The Nilgiri Black Robin.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 124.

Mr. Fairbank includes this in his list of Mahratti species and remarks "inhabits the Mahábaleshvar hills." "I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, and as he does not include it in his other paper on the birds of Khandála, &c., I consider its occurrence doubtful. Jerdon remarks "very common on the Nilgiri Hills," so that it may occur within our limits. It differs principally from the last in being a larger bird.

488. *Saxicola opistholecus* (*Strickl.*) The Indian White-tailed Wheatear.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 130.

Cold weather visitant. Rare, if it occurs at all, which is uncertain. Mr. Fairbank has observed a Wheatear at Nagar on one or two occasions, which he *thinks* belongs probably to this species; its occurrence therefore is doubtful. It does not however belong to this region, and if it should be proved to occur hereafter within our limits, it will probably only be found to occur as a straggler in the northern districts of the Deccan.

512. *Calliope camtschatkensis* (*Gm.*) The Common Ruby-Throat.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 150; "S. F." VI, 337; VII, 478.

Jerdon mentions having once seen a specimen that had taken refuge on board ship, a little south of Bombay, in the month of November.

- ? 533. *Prinia adamsi* (*Jerd.*) The White-bellied Wren-warbler.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 170.

This species is included in the Indian list, solely I believe on the authority of Dr. Adams, who says that it occurs at Poona in corn-fields. Is it a good species?

540. *Cisticola erythrocephalus* (*Jerd.*) The Red-headed Grass Warbler.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 175; "S. F." V, 94, 351, 406.

Jerdon records this species from the Carcoor Pass, leading from Wynaad into lower Malabar, and Mr. Fairbank has since obtained one or two specimens from Mount Nebo on the Palani Hills. It is a rare bird.

545. *Drymæca sylvatica* (Jerd.) The Jungle Wren-Warbler.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 181.

Jerdon records this species from the more open parts of the forest on the Malabar Coast, ranging up the slopes of the Nilgiris to 4,000 feet elevation.

594. *Budytes calcarata* (Hodgs.) The Black-backed Yellow-headed Wagtail.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 225; "S. F." VII, 401.

Cold weather visitant. Mr. Fairbank remarks that "it occurs sparingly about Nagar and Khandála in beds of streams and other damp places," and Major Lloyd includes it in his list of Konkan species; but Mr. Vidal has not met with it in Ratnágiri. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region. Can Mr. Fairbank have mistaken it for the next species, which is not included in either of his lists, and which is common?

596. *Anthus maculatus* (Hodgs.) The Indian Tree-Pipit.—
Descr. Jerdon, II, 228; "S. F." III, 250, 277; IV, 278;
VIII, 316.

Cold weather visitant. Messrs. Davidson and Wenden and Mr. Fairbank record this species as common, and possibly such may be the case, as Jerdon says "it occurs all over India," but I am inclined to think that they have mistaken *A. trivialis* for it, which is common throughout the region, and yet omitted in both of their lists. Mr. Vidal has not observed it in Ratnágiri, and I have never seen it about Belgaum.

598. *Anthus montanus* (Jerd.) The Hill Tree-Pipit.—Descr.
Jerdon, II, 230; "S. F." VII, 461.

Jerdon records this species from the summit of the Nilgiris where it is a permanent resident and tolerably abundant. Mr. Fairbank also obtained it on the top of the Palani Hills at 7,000 feet elevation.

599. *Corydalla richardi* (Vieill.) The large Marsh-Pipit.—Descr.
Jerdon, II, 231; "S. F." I, 358; II, 239.

According to Jerdon this species is found in the cold weather from the Himalayas to the extreme south, being more rare in Southern India. It occurs also in Ceylon.

604. *Agrodroma sordida* (Rüpp.) The Brown Rock-Pipit.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 236; "S. F." I, 203.

Jerdon obtained this species at Jalna in the Deccan, on rocky ground, at the edge of stony ravines.

605. *Anthus rosaceus* (Hodgs.) The Vinous-throated Pipit.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 237; "S. F." II, 241; III, 252.

Jerdon remarks "has been found in Western India if Mr. Gould's bird be the same," again, Mr. Hume remarks ("S. F." II, 241) that "*rosaceus* may be met with in many parts of the plains in the cold weather."

676. *Dendrocitta himalayensis* (Blyth.) The Himalayan Magpie. Descr. Jerdon, II, 316; "S. F." VI., 386.

Jerdon remarks "occurs very rarely on the hills of Southern India. I got a specimen said to have been killed on the Eastern Gháts, and fancied I saw it on the Segoor Pass of the Nilgiris."

678. *Dendrocitta leucogastra* (Gould.) The Long-tailed Magpie.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 317; "S. F." IV, 402.

Jerdon remarks "this, the handsomest of the tribe, is only found in some of the jungles of the Malabar Coast. I have seen it most abundant in the Wynnaad on the slopes of the Nilgiris to 5,000 feet and upwards and in Coorg and Travancore." Mr. Bourdillon also mentions it as very common in Travancore from the foot of the hills up to about 3,000 feet elevation.

742. *Propasser rhodochrous*, (Vig.) The Pink-browed Rose Finch.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 402.

Cold weather visitant. Extremely rare, if it occurs at all, which is very doubtful. Major Lloyd records it in his general Konkan list from Mátherán, but there is no other record, I believe, of its occurrence throughout the region, and if it does occur, it can only be as a very rare straggler.

755. *Mirafra affinis* (Jerd.) The Madras Bush-Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 418.

Jerdon records this species from the Malabar Coast, Mysore, &c., and Mr. Fairbank obtained a specimen in June at the eastern base of the Palani Hills.

769. *Galerita cristata*, (Lin.) The Crested Lark.—Descr. Jerdon, II, 436; "S. F." I, 215, 389; VII, 185.

This species is entered in Messrs. Wenden and Davidson's paper as "observed to be common on the top of the Sâtara Ghâts," but I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, except Jerdon's statement, and am of opinion that *Spizalanda malabarica*, which is not included in their list, was mistaken for it. I wrote to Mr. Davidson on the subject and he replied that he could not be sure of the species, but he may be right as Jerdon mentions it also, as common in the Deccan, though he does not say in what districts.

774. *Osmotreron bicincta* (Jerd.) The Orange-breasted Green Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 449; "S. F." III, 162; VI, 411, 414.

Jerdon remarks "this very beautiful green pigeon is spread throughout the greater part of India and Ceylon. I have seen it most abundant, not far from the coast, both on the east and west of India. It is generally in very numerous flocks and flies with great rapidity."

777. *Osmotreron pompadora* (Gm.) The Yellow-fronted Green Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 452; "S. F." III, 162; VI, 414.

Jerdon mentions this species from the south of India as a variety of *malabarica* but does not give the localities it affects.

780. *Carpophaga aenea* (Lin.) The Green Imperial Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 455; "S. F." II, 60; VI, 416.

Rare. Included by Major Lloyd in his list of Konkan species, and I believe I saw one myself once on the wing on the Ghâts west of Poona, though I cannot be certain. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon remarks "very abundant in the Malabar forests."

- 781 bis.—*Carpophaga cuprea* (Jerd.) The Bronze-backed Imperial Pigeon.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 457; "S. F." III, 328.

Jerdon remarks "this fine pigeon is found in the mountain regions of Malabar, in Coorg, the Wynaad and the western slopes of the Nilgiris." Mr. Hume points out the difference between this and the Himalayan *insignis* ("S. F." III, 328), Mr. Bourdillon records it also from the Travancore hills from the base to the summit.

831. *Excalfactoria chinensis* (Lin.) The Blue-breasted Quail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 591; "S. F." III, 345; VI, 447.

Jerdon mentions a single specimen from Belgaum, but as there is no other record of its occurrence within the region, I have not included it in Section I.

850. *Ægialitis minuta* (Pall.) The Lesser Ringed-Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 641; "S. F." VII, 227n, 300n.

Jerdon remarks "I procured this small Plover in the Deccan generally among hills."

858. *Asacus recurvirostris* (Cuv.) The Large Stone-Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 652; "S. F." V, 121.

Jerdon remarks "found throughout India, frequenting the sea coast occasionally, but chiefly the stony beds or banks of large rivers alone or in small parties. I have seen it in Southern India at all seasons." It also occurs in Ceylon.

861. *Dromas ardeola* (Payk.) The Crab-Plover.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 658; "S. F." II, 293; IV, 451; VII, 186.

This is another coast bird, occurring along the West Coast of India and Ceylon. Mr. Hume observed it along the Malabar Coast on the Laccadive Islands.

868. *Gallinago nemoricola* (*Hodgs.*) The Wood-Snipe.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 672; "S. F." VI, 459.

Cold weather visitant. I have entered this species provisionally on the authority of Mr. Richardson, a well-known sportsman in Belgau, who told me that he had shot a solitary Snipe some years ago on some swampy ground near Turus, about 15 miles south of Hubli and some 30 miles south of Dhárwar, and another one, a few years later, on the borders of the Mysore country. I have also been told that it has been killed in Kánara by Colonel Peyton. Certainly from the description given to me of the bird killed at Turus I should say unhesitatingly that it was a solitary Snipe, and as the present species is recorded from the Nilgiris by Jerdon and Mr. Davidson, probably it was *nemoricola*.

875. *Limosa ægocephala* (*Lin.*) The Small Godwit.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 681; "S. F." I, 235; IV, 16; VI, 460.

Jerdon remarks "found throughout India in the cold weather."

876. *Terekia cinerea* (*Güld.*) The Avoset Sand-piper.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 682; "S. F." I, 237; II, 296; VI, 460.

Jerdon remarks "not very abundant in the south of India." It is a coast bird.

- 881 bis.—*Tringa crassirostris* (*Tem. & Schl.*) The Thick-billed. Tringa.—Descr. "S. F." I, 240; II, 500; IV, 341, 464.

Mr. Hume records this species from the Laccadive Islands on the Malabar Coast, but only observed a single pair.

886. *Limicola platyrhyncha* (*Tem.*) The Broad-billed Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 692; "S. F." I, 244; VI, 461.

Jerdon remarks "rare in the South of India." It is principally a coast species.

890. *Lobipes hyperboreus* (*Lin.*) The Lesser Coot-footed. Stint.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 696; "S. F." I, 246; II, 388; V, 290.

I can find no record of the occurrence of this species along the Malabar Coast, but probably it will be found to occur there hereafter as it is common along the Mekran and Sind Coasts.

896. *Totanus fuscus* (Lin.) The Spotted Red-shanks.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 702; "S. F." IV, 509.

Jerdon remarks "found throughout India in the cold season."

899. *Recurvirostra avocetta* (Lin.) The Avocet.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 706; "S. F." I, 248; IV, 18.

Jerdon remarks "not a very common bird in India, but met with occasionally throughout the whole country."

904. *Gallinula cinerea* (Gm.) The Water-Cock.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 717; "S. F." II, 300; III, 187; VI, 466.

Jerdon remarks "in the south of India it is far from common, and I have only obtained it there myself in South Malabar." It occurs however in Ceylon.

908. *Porzana akool* (Sykes). The Brown Rail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 722; "S. F." IV, 21.

Jerdon remarks "has been found in the Deccan," and Mr. Hume assures me that some of the eggs I sent him from Belgaum belong to this species, but I myself have never come across the bird.

911. *Porzana fusca* (Lin.) The Ruddy Rail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 724; "S. F." III, 188, 500.

Probably only a seasonal visitant. Rare, if it occurs at all, which is doubtful. Mr. Vidal thinks he saw it on one occasion in a mangrove swamp in the Dápoli sub-division of Ratnágiri but unfortunately was unable to secure specimens. I have no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, though Jerdon says "found throughout India, but not very common in the south."

912. *Rallina eurizonoides* (*Lafr.*) The Banded Rail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 725; "S. F." I, 440; III, 188; IV, 405; VII, 465.

Jerdon remarks "found throughout India, but not very common in the south." Mr. Bourdillon also records having procured a single specimen in paddy fields at the foot of the Travancore hills at an elevation of about 400 feet.

914. *Rallus indicus* (*Blyth.*) The Indian Water-Rail.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 726; "S. F." III, 416.

Jerdon remarks "it appears to be rather a rare bird in Central and Southern India, being probably only a cold weather visitant."

916. *Leptoptilus javanicus* (*Horsf.*) The Hair-crested Stork.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 732.

Seasonal visitant. Rare. Mr. Wenden is sure that he has seen this species occasionally about Nalvár in the rainy season, but as he did not obtain specimens, and as I have no other record of its occurrence within our limits, I have included it as a doubtful species. Jerdon remarks "found in small numbers throughout India, preferring a wooded country. In the south of India I have only seen it on the Malabar Coast."

917. *Xenorhynchus asiaticus* (*Lath.*) The Black-necked Stork.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 734; "S. F." III, 189; I, 398 (immature).

Rare. Mr. Davidson is almost certain that he has observed this species in the Deccan, but as specimens were not shot and identified, and as I have no other record of its occurrence, I have included it as a doubtful species, though probably it does occur as Jerdon remarks "found throughout India."

932. *Ardetta flavicollis* (*Lath.*) The Black-Bittern.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 754; "S. F." III, 191; VI, 483.

Jerdon remarks "diffused throughout India, but by no means common or abundant. I have seen it in rice-fields along the Malabar Coast, but never saw it in the Deccan." Mr. Fairbank also records it from the Palani Hills.

960. *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea* (*Lath.*) The Pink-headed Duck.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 800; "S. F." VII, 492, 527.

Seasonal visitant. Rare. Mr. Fairbank remarks in his list of Khandála species, &c., "one rose from a tank close by me, so that I am sure of its identity though I did not bag it." The bird referred to not having been secured and having no other record of its occurrence throughout the region, I feel justified in entering it as a doubtful species. It is a pity Mr. Fairbank has not mentioned the locality in which the bird referred to was flushed. Jerdon also heard of it as an occasional visitant to the Deccan, but says that it is rare in Southern India, which is doubtless the case. In fact it seems to be rare everywhere.

993. *Anous stolidus* (*Lin.*) The Noddy.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 845; "S. F." II, 320; IV, 429, 478.

Mr. Hume found this species breeding also in large numbers on the Laccadive Islands along the Malabar Coast. ("S. F." IV, 478.)

- 996 bis.—*Phaeton indicus* (*Hume.*) The Indian White Tropic Bird.—Descr. "S. F." I, 287; IV, 481; V, 302.

Procured along the Malabar Coast by Mr. Hume, near the Laccadive Islands.

998. *Sula australis* (*Steph.*) The Booby.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 851; "S. F." IV, 483; V, 318.

Jerdon obtained a specimen from the Malabar Coast and Mr. Hume also procured it from the same region ("S. F." IV, 483).

999. *Sula piscator* (*Lin.*) The White Booby.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 852; "S. F." IV, 450, 483; V, 312.

Probably this species or *S. cyanops* that Mr. Hume observed in the Laccadive Islands, Malabar Coast ("S. F." IV, 450, 483). I should think that it was more likely to have been the latter, as that is the species I obtained further north along the Mekran Coast.

1000. *Fregata aquilus* (*Lin.*) The Frigate Bird.—Descr. Jerdon, III, 853.

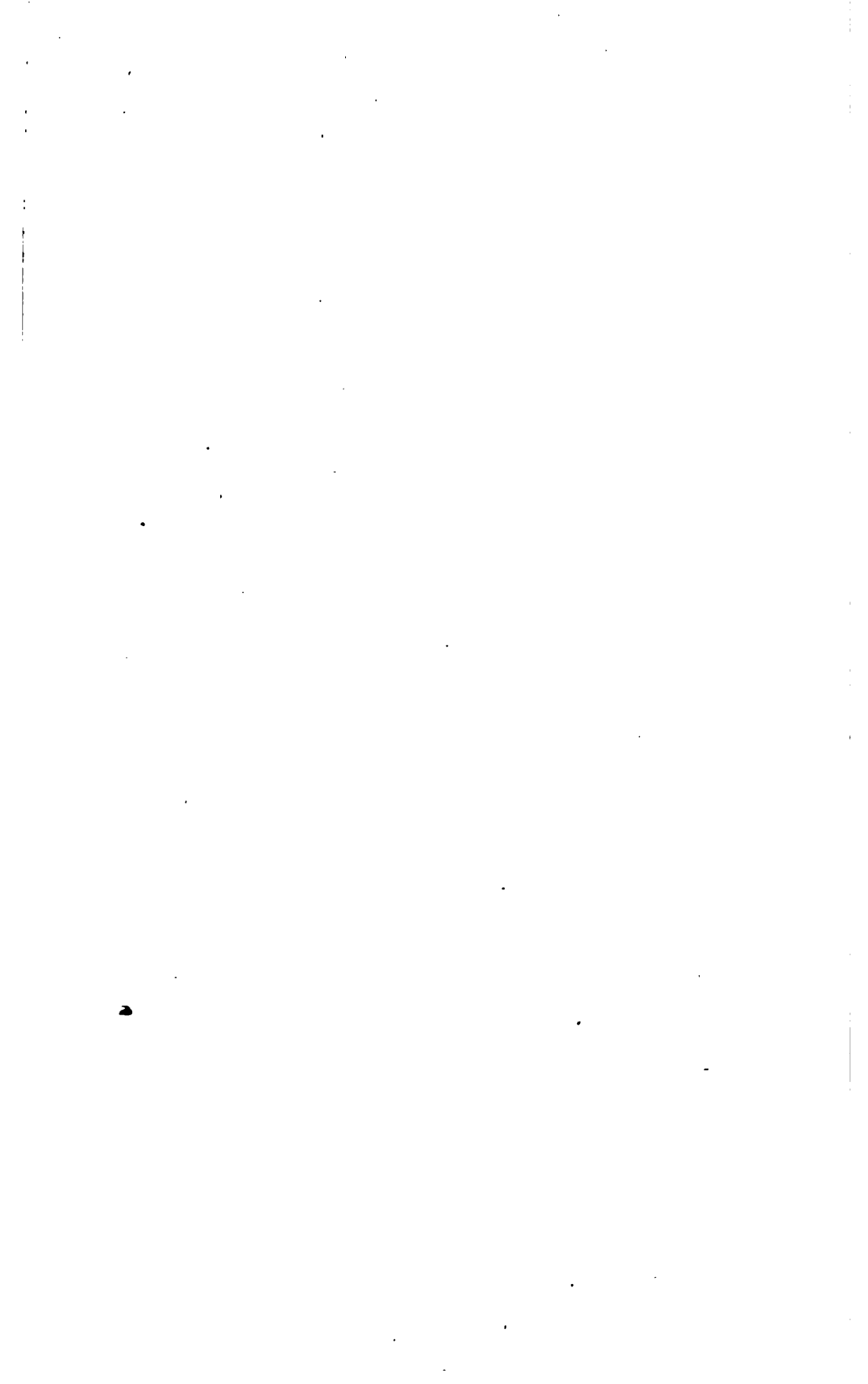
Jerdon obtained a specimen that was shot on the Malabar Coast off Mangalore.

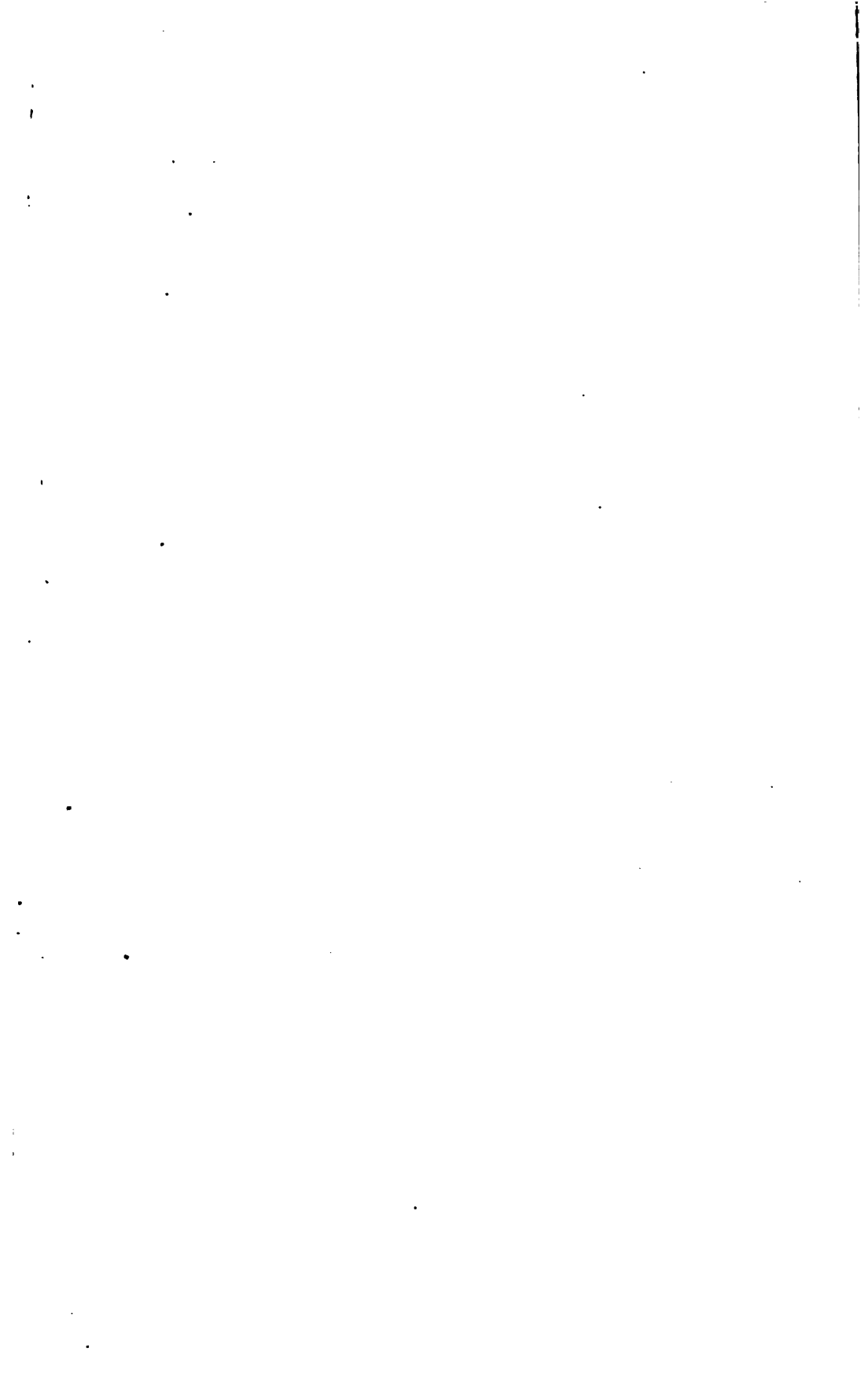
FAM.—GRACULIDÆ (Cormorants, &c.)

SUB-FAM.—GRACULINÆ (Cormorants).

1005. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Lin). The Large Cormorant.—
Descr. Jerdon, III, 861.

Cold weather visitant. Rare, if it occurs at all, which is doubtful. Mr. Vidal has not observed it along the coast of Ratnágiri, but as it is included by Major Lloyd in the general Konkan list I have entered it as a doubtful species. I have no record of its occurrence anywhere inland, throughout the region; but Jerdon remarks found throughout India, though more rare towards the south.





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